THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 20. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRENTICE.

The Demise of the Veteran Journalist.—Some Examples of His Wit and Humor.

We announced the death of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, on Saturday afternoon, and gave at that time a sketch of his life and services. From among numerous anecdotes in circulation illustrative of the celebrated journalist's character, we select the following:—

He accepted the Kentucky civilization with true Yankee grit, and fought his way inside of it. Once a man met him on the sidewalk and fired deliberately at his heart. Prentice knocked him down and put his foot on him. "Get up!" he said, "I don't care to kill you." They met again, years afterwards, at a Kentucky watering-place; the assailant was dying of consumption, and he came up a coughing spectre, and thanked Prentice for his life.

Mr. Prentice said of journalism in the days of Clay and the journalists of the present:—"It did not take the money nor the enterprise in those days that are now required. A newspaper did not try to do much: a political head was mainly necessary. Now the newspapers are able to get on without any politics in some instances." "If your life were to go over again, would you choose journalism for your profession?" "I don't know," he said with a smile, "I dare say I would."

Reuben Durrett was editor of the Louisville *Courier*, the principal local opponent of the *Journal*, in 1858, and kept a sly paragraph in its columns for several days, intimating that Mr. Prentice, while "under a cloud," had fallen from a gangplank of a steamboat into the water. Mr. Prentice was intensely aggravated by this little paragraph. He did not deny its truth. It might have been true, but it was certainly no less objectionable on that account. Probably he felt that even his great command of language would not permit him to do justice to the subject. He simply announced that if the paragraph appeared again he would hold the editor personally responsible. Of course the paragraph appeared next morning. Mr. Prentice immediately waited upon Mr. Durrett, fired twice at him, received two shots in return, the police interfered, honor was satisfied, the paragraph was "cancelled," and each editor had a ball extracted from under his hide.

William E. Hughes, another rival editor, sent his belligerent card up to Mr. Prentice during a popular excitement, and received the following reply:—"Tell Mr. Hughes that I will be down as soon as I load my pistols." Hughes, however, unwilling to give his enemy every advantage of ground and preparation, withdrew in haste.

When the news of the Bull Run fight reached Louisville, the intensest excitement prevailed, and the Rebel population paraded the streets swearing vengeance against all loyal men who came in contact with them. The *Journal* office had long been floating a United States flag from a staff on the roof, but the staff being too short for the flag, a carpenter had been sent for early in the day to put up a longer one. He arrived at the time quite a threatening demonstration was being made in front. The *Courier* office, which was on the opposite side of the street, was intensely Rebel, and it was bruited about that a Confederate flag would be hoisted upon it during the day. The crowd between the offices was clamorous for the raising of one flag and the lowering of the other. At this juncture Mr. Prentice was informed by an excited employe from the counting-room that somebody was on the roof pulling down the flag. The old man's eyes flashed fire. "Then, by G—," said he, "go up there and throw the scoundrel down among the mob."

During the days just preceding the war, Mr. Prentice became a great favorite with the hardy backwoodsmen of Kentucky, who usually came to see him when they were in Louisville on business; not that they were acquainted with him, but, as they themselves would tell him, just to see what he looked like. Such visits were of course peculiarly painful to a sensitive nature, though Mr. Prentice had no recourse but to endure them. Reception rooms are not generally in use among the "provincial" newspapers, and a knock at the door is the only intimation of a visitor before he enters the room. One of these enthusiastic individuals shook Mr. Prentice warmly by the hand one day, when he had come, as he said, on a visit of "curiosity," and after scanning the editor's features in various lights, drew himself up and said:—"So, you're old George D. Prentice, air you? Well, I'm mighty glad to see you. Jim Dodd bet me you was good looking, and I bet you wasn't; and *I think I've won it.*"

During the Ward riots in Louisville, when Matt Ward, who murdered the school-teacher was the object of vengeance, Mr. Prentice defended Ward in the columns of his journal, and, in consequence, not only was compelled to flee from the city, but subsequently found his subscription list wofully depleted by the withdrawal of subscribers who censured the course he had taken during the trial. In order to retrieve this loss, he published daily for a week or two several columns of letters from imaginary subscribers who, having withdrawn, were anxious to subscribe again. These writers declared that they had been afflicted with terrible pains and "miseries" in the chest or head or stomach, or with rheumatic and consumptive ailings, and solemnly took oath that one reading of the *Journal* cured them completely. One individual declared that he had a tricky horse, but that he commenced taking the *Journal* again, and the animal became mild enough for a country doctor. Such good humor had its effect. The old subscribers laughed and subscribed again. When his course in favor of coercion was decided, his Southern subscribers, who were in a large majority on his list, dropped off rapidly, but the large cities of the North sent him long lists of new ones. He vented his ridicule on his Southern deserters in many instances through his columns. Here is one instance:—

"UNIV. VIRGINIA, May 17, 1861.—Prentice:—Stop my paper; *I can't afford* to read abbolition journals these times; the atmosphere of old Virginia will not admit of such filthy sheets as yours has grown to be.
"Yours, etc., GEORGE LAKE."

"LOUISVILLE, May 24, 1861.—Lake, I think it a great pity that a young man should go to a university to graduate a traitor and a blackguard—and so ignorant as to spell abolition with two b's.
"G. D. P."

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL AFFAIR.

The Child Not Very Badly Punished After All—Statement of the Teacher.

The teacher of the child whose alleged severe punishment has so excited Chicago people publishes the following card in the *Tribune* of that city:—

That there was a child punished in Kinzie School by me is true, but the facts are in nowise such as were stated in your issue of this morning. The child had repeatedly and defiantly disobeyed me, and she had been warned if it occurred again she would be punished. It did occur, and, taking a small ruler about a foot long, I asked her to hold out her hand, which she refused to do. I tried to obtain it, and in the struggle she squirmed off her seat on to the floor, I holding on by her wrist. In this position she commenced to kick, scratch, and bite, hurting me severely. I struck her once on the leg to keep her feet from my face, and held them down with one knee while I secured her hand and struck it with this same ruler four or five times. I then told her to sit upon the seat, which she did, and although she screamed furiously from the time I went to her until that moment, there was not a tear upon her face. I talked with her, and she promised to obey in future and started for home. This occurred while the rest of the pupils (about two hundred and thirty in number) were passing from the room, her sister among them, who rendered some false reports to the father, which induced him to go to the school with the child. I made this statement in the presence of these and the Principal, but it was not accepted by the father, who went away threatening my arrest.

This is a truthful statement of the case, and you can compare it with the one before the public and see wherein they agree. There was no bloodshed, and, to my knowledge, no tears. Imprecations and threats from the child were profuse. The father of these children, who treat the teachers with constant insolence and disobedience, instructs them, if any attempt is made at punishment, that he will bring down the police upon us. A few weeks since, when speaking to an older sister about a matter of disorder in which she was concerned, she seized a slate, striking at me with it several times, and, when I dodged the blows, threw it at me, and called out "Murder!" "Police!" etc.

In conversation with the father, he acknowledged that he exacted obedience from his children, and whipped them to secure it; yet he teaches them to defy and insult their teachers. If parents realized what effect their instructions have in creating insubordination in the schools, surely they would adopt a different course; for, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the necessity for punishment would not occur were children sent to school with right impressions.

MOB LAW.

A Meeting of Washington Citizens Broken Up by the Corporation Employes—The Police Aid and Abet the Rioters.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening has a long report of the breaking up of a Republican meeting at the capital, from which we condense as follows:—

Another most disgraceful attempt was made by corporation employes to break up the meeting of "Reform Republicans" at Union League Hall last night. Expecting, or rather fearing, a repetition of the scenes of Wednesday night last, Messrs. Dixon, Crane, Crossman, and Philbrook were early on the ground and took possession of the room on the first floor, which had been rented for the purpose, and it was kept locked until 7 o'clock.

A crowd of white and black filled the street and sidewalks outside, and crowded the stairways leading to the hall. They seemed to feel a good deal disgusted by the interference of the police to prevent them from making a rush on the meeting. Perry Carson, the seven-foot watchman at the City Hall, came up and inquired what the crowd were standing there for, and was told that the door up-stairs was closed. He rushed up the stairs and endeavored to push his way in, but was not only unsuccessful, but was slung away by the police with such force as to double him up, and he returned to the crowd outside in a somewhat crest-fallen condition. Here was Commissioner Atkinson, of the Fifth ward, with a strong delegation of colored men, one of whom was heard to say, "Indeed this thing don't do for me; I come ten miles, and got to go back to-night." Atkinson was driving round all yesterday afternoon, collecting his forces, and last night had them well in hand, now and then crying out, "Fifth ward, this way!" Henry Himber, Commissioner of the First ward, had attended to business also, and had a train of followers, whom he harangued from time to time in excited language.

About 7:35 o'clock, when some 60 or 70 persons had assembled, Mr. William Dixon called the meeting to order, and read the call:—

"REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The undersigned request the attendance, for the purpose of organization for the approaching municipal election, of all anti-Bowen Republicans who are friends of the present National Administration, without distinction of race or color, who may desire a reform in our municipal administration, and the elevation of men to office, whose identification with the business interests of the city will be a guarantee of the faithful and economical performance of their several duties, at Union League Hall, on Friday evening, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock.

"By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
"WM. DIXON, Chairman.
"BENJ. MCCOY, Secretary."

Mr. A. Watson nominated Mr. D. M. Kelsey as Secretary, and he was elected.

Mr. Andrew McDevitt—By whom is the meeting called?

Mr. Charles Osbourne—You are out of order and don't belong here.

Mr. McDevitt—Are we to have free speech?

The Chair ruled McDevitt out of order, stating that the call gave the information asked.

Mr. Clephane called for the reading of the resolutions, and Mr. Crossman mounted the platform and commenced to read amid considerable disorder the following:—

"*Whereas*, There are many Republicans in this city who believe that a change should be made at the coming election in our chief executive officer, and being unable under present party arrangements to give expression to our convictions, we have determined to call a meeting for the purpose of conferring together and discussing measures for uniting good Republicans in defense of the essential principles of the party; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we support the administration of President Grant, and endorse the policy of the present Congress.

"*Resolved*, That we are dissatisfied with the course of Mayor Bowen, and are strongly and decidedly opposed to his re election."

Mr. Hulse—Will you permit a free discussion?

Mr. Brooks—We don't come here to be insulted.

Mr. Clephane said the meeting was called for Republicans opposed to Mayor Bowen, and they had the right to report and adopt resolutions expressive of their sentiments and views.

Mr. Brooks again walked towards the stand, amid cries of "Pitch into 'em, Brooks," when the Chair said that no matter how disagreeable it was, they would have to make an example, and going down towards Brooks, requested the police to put him out. This was the signal for Brooks' friends to gather round, with cries of "You can't put him out," etc. The police were utterly powerless, and were jammed up in the crowd as if in a vice. Brooks was heard to exclaim, "You can't put me out. I came here as a citizen, and I defy any policeman to lay his hands on me. I defy the police of the District of Columbia to put me out." Turning to the police, he exclaimed, "Yes, I defy you to lay your hands on me." The excitement now increased, and cries were made, "Put him out," "Put the Chair out," "Clear the hall," etc.; and the more timid of the crowd, anticipating that the favorite weapon (the razor blade) would be drawn next, commenced to scamper towards the door. In a few moments, after several appeals had been made, comparative order reigned, but only for a few moments.

Mr. Crossman finished reading the resolutions as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of electing to the office of Mayor of this city at the next election some person known to be a Republican, whose position in this community, and whose connection with its moral, educational, and material interests will be a sufficient guarantee for the proper discharge of his official duties.

"*Resolved*, That in the unfair methods of distributing patronage, awarding contracts, paying claims, in the discourteous treatment of citizens, in the unusual and unwarrantable assumptions of official power, in petty acts of tyranny, in exhibitions of arrogance and personal selfishness and self-seeking, and in the arbitrary moulding and working the party machinery for the purpose of succeeding himself or designating his successor, we find sufficient justification for our opposition to the present executive, and for the reorganization of the Republican party in this city.

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to any change in the form of our government in this city which shall in any way abridge the right of the people to elect their own rulers."

The Chair immediately put the resolutions and declared them carried amid the din of the outsiders, some of the latter voting in the negative.

Mr. Clephane offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the right of citizens to meet in the city of Washington for peaceable deliberation is at an end.

Mr. R. J. Cunningham offered a resolution that the police force of the city is utterly unable to protect this meeting from insult; which was adopted.

At this point an intelligent-looking colored man, who subsequently gave his name as J. W. Brown, of Philadelphia, mounted the platform, and said that he came as a stranger and had no part in the municipal contest in which they were engaged. He was making his first appearance here, and would appeal in the name of God, of the Republican party, by all that is sacred, to them to be men, and to act as such. He regretted the manner in which they were acting, which was painful to him. In Pennsylvania, where the colored men have no vote, they met with white men and behaved themselves with order and propriety, and why could not the same state of things exist here? He appealed again that they should put down this disorder, and not let the shame of the people be published to the world. (Applause.)

Mr. Maurice Pechin asked if they were willing that these proceedings should go out, and appealed to the crowd to respect themselves and the right of free speech.

Mr. Pechin continued, saying they should allow the meeting to proceed, that it was held for a specific purpose, and that others could be held for discussion. They should remember what the call for this meeting is.

A motion to adjourn was adopted, and for some minutes cheer after cheer and groan after groan succeeded each other. Tom Bowie, accompanied by Aaron Clark and others, pressed towards the platform, and the first-named exclaimed, "I move that Joe Brooks take the chair!" and put the question. During the continual cheering and groaning Brooks took the chair and proceeded to address the meeting. The hooting and yelling were, however, kept up to such an extent that it was impossible for "President Brooks" to make himself heard; and Mrs. Lockwood, finding that the party who had engaged the hall had adjourned, commenced to turn off the gas, and the crowd, seeing that darkness was commencing, left the hall with great precipitation. On the pavement, the word was given out to the disorderly gang, "A meeting is being held at the City Hall," and in that direction the crowd went.

BOLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

An Emigrant Swindled Out of Seven Hundred Dollars—How the Game was Played.

Many confidence games have been successfully practised on emigrants passing through Memphis westward recently. The latest, narrated by the *Avalanche* in its issue of the 21st instant, involved the sum of seven hundred dollars. A hardy, intelligent-looking emigrant from Georgia was the victim. He stood by the river side watching the loading of the boat that was to carry him on his way to the promised land, and indulging in dreamy romances of the future. A stranger approached, and, with a shrug of the shoulders, exclaimed:—

"I wish that boat would hurry up and get off; I am tired of waiting."

"Are you going on that boat?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are you bound?"

"I am going to settle at ——," replied the polite and affable unknown.

"Well, I'm glad to meet you; I'm going there too. We will be travelling companions."

A third appeared on the scene, and addressing the polite and enterprising stranger, said:—

"Your goods and stock are all aboard, Mr. ——, and here's a bill of charges amounting to $700 63."

"That's all right. I'll settle when I go aboard."

"But the railroad agent is waiting, and wants the bill settled immediately."

"I've no money with me—but wait. Here's a United States 5-20 bond of $1000. Take that and give me the balance."

"I'd rather not."

"Well, it's the best I can do now, unless my friend here will let me have the money on this bond."

Of course the emigrant would let him have the money. He drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket, and in a twinkling counted out $700 in greenbacks, taking the bond as security, and shoving it into one of his capacious pockets.

"Now, sir," said the third party, "if you'll step around to my office I'll give you a receipt."

Would the emigrant excuse his new friend for a few minutes. Of course he would.

The two moved off, and the emigrant proceeded to the emigrant ticket office near by. He was full of smiles. He had made an excellent trade; loaned $700 on a marketable security of $1000 at 2½ per cent. per month.

"That's excellent," said the ticket agent, "Let me see the security."

"Here it is—a five-twenty bond of $1000," said the emigrant, drawing the security from his pocket.

The agent opened it, looked at it, and laughed.

"Why," said he, "this is the worst swindle I've heard of. You are dead beat; gone up. This is worth no more than so much waste paper."

For the first time the emigrant examined the security. It proved to be a Kankakee bond for one hundred dollars.

The emigrant was astounded. His jaws dropped, his knees trembled, and he almost sank through the floor.

It is needless to say that the confidence men got off with their booty, and that the emigrant went his way a sadder, a wiser, and a poorer man.

MURDER WILL OUT.

One Thousand Dollars Reward to a Policeman.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says:—

On the 17th of September, 1867, Charles Glusing, a teamster employed at a mill near Belleville, Illinois, was brutally murdered on the road three miles this side of Belleville, while returning from St. Louis with his wagon and team. He had been in the habit of collecting money in this city for flour sold, and the murder was no doubt committed for the purpose of robbery. He, however, had only a little over sixty dollars in his possession, and this sum was all the murderer received for his pains. The murder created great excitement and indignation in the vicinity of Belleville, and a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the apprehension of the murderer. At that time no particular person was suspected of the murder, and as time passed on the affair was almost forgotten, and all hope of bringing the criminal to justice was abandoned.

Murder, however, "will out." The tenacious memory of the detective and the police officer retains the facts of a crime long after they have ceased to be thought of by the world in general. The retributive hand of justice seizes the guilty wretch in his fancied security, and drags him to the bar of justice when he least expects it. So it was with the police of this city in this case. Months after the commission of the murder, slight circumstances led the police detectives to suspect a certain man of the crime. At length they became satisfied of his guilt, and for some time looked for him with the intention of arresting him. The man was in the South, however, and only recently returned to this city. Among those who were on his track was Officer Hildebrand, of the First district. Yesterday afternoon this officer succeeded in finding the man he was looking for, and arrested him on a charge of murder. The name of the man arrested is Charles Leperand, a German, who is said to belong to the gang of General Neff. He will be sent to Belleville for trial.

—Kansas has on the walls of its new Capitol pictures which cost $25 each, and is very much pleased on being assured by good judges that some of them are equal to some in Washington which cost from $500 to $1000. Think of it!

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Orleans Prize Money Case—General Butler and Mr. Dawes—Fejee Island Advices—The Corliss Steam Engine Patents.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Butler on the Rampage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—General Butler is preparing himself with statistics to use the first opportunity he can get in the House to defend the administration against the *expose* made of its extravagance by Dawes. He has visited the Navy and the other departments for information in relation to the estimates, and proposes to make a vigorous onslaught on his colleague.

Corliss' Patent on Steam Engines.

It is credibly stated that Corliss' application to Congress for an extension of his patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents, appears to the committee so unreasonable and unjust that they will unanimously report against its extension. Corliss will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish his purpose. He has money, for he has made a million dollars out of his patent, and intends to make another out of it. He has reaped a harvest on his *fat* Government contracts for steam machinery. The engine builders of the country should see to it that their interests are not jeopardized by neglect on their part to present the *facts* in relation to Corliss' patent before Congress, for strange appliances are sometimes used in Washington.

Pacific Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific Station, has issued, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department, strict instructions against the use of coal by any vessel of his fleet, unless under extraordinary circumstances; and all his command is being converted into sailing vessels as rapidly as possible. Commodore Wm. Rodgers Taylor, commanding the Northern Squadron of the Pacific Station, will shortly transfer his flag from the Mare Island Navy Yard to his flagship, the Ossipee, which which has just completed extensive repairs, and will visit different points under his command in the North.

Naval Vessels in Cuban Waters.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Severn, the flagship, accompanied by the monitors Dictator and Saugus, recently arrived there from Key West, and will to-day sail from Matanzas.

The New Orleans Prize Money.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The suit to recover from the Government prize money for vessels captured at New Orleans by the naval forces under command of Admirals Farragut, Porter, and Bailey, is expected to come up for trial in the Supreme Court of this District this week. General Muzzey, who was appointed by the United States Commissioner to take testimony in the case, will be ready at that time to proceed with the trial, unless General Butler, who is one of the attorneys for plaintiffs, desires a still further postponement.

Naval Bulletin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The naval bulletin for to-day orders Captain N. B. Harrison from duty as Commandant of Midshipman at the Naval Academy, and he is ordered to take command of the Congress, now lying at Philadelphia. Commodore Samuel P. Carter from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Naval Academy, as Commandant of Midshipmen. Commodore William McLow from command of receiving ship Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to command the Mohican. Commander Henry A. Adams detached from duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Master F. W. Crocker is ordered to duty at New York, under Port-Admiral Stringham. The Naval Committees of the two houses of Congress, accompanied by Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter, this morning visited the Washington Navy Yard and inspected it.

The Virginia Bill.

It is agreed this morning among the Republicans of the House to take up and pass the Virginia bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. Bingham proposed fighting it, but on consultation with his party friends it was thought better to pass the bill than to fight it and keep Virginia out of the Union. An effort will be made to pass the bill to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Panic at a Theatre.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—During the delivery of a sermon in the Boston Theatre last evening, a panic was caused by the cry of fire, raised by pickpockets on upon one of their number being arrested by the police, who immediately closed the doors and prevented a stampede.

Accident and Outrage.

Henry Kelly, a cigar maker, was run over by a horse-car in Charlestown, on Saturday night, and instantly killed. The body was left in the street, and while there it was robbed.

A Female Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Maria Archer, who for some weeks has been stopping with her mother Mrs. Bridget Garrity, at No. 103 Kneeland street, committed suicide this morning by jumping out of a window. She was thirty years of age, and the wife of John Archer, of New York city.

FROM CHINA.

Shanghae Markets.

SHANGHAE, Dec. 21, via San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The market for American cotton goods is extremely dull. Black Teas—Exports-settlement for the month, 16,000 chests; stock, 13,000 chests, principally of the commonest descriptions. The season's export was fully equal to last year's.

Green Teas—The demand is steady; settlements for the month, 75,000 packages; stock, 65,000 packages, principally undesirable grades. The tea crops promise to equal last season's. The quotations are for common to fair Fychow and Moyune, taels, 25 50@32 05; fair to good, taels, 34 50@39 50; and for finest, taels, 40@45 50.

Silks—Settlements, 4000 bales; stock, 2000 bales; best No. 3, feather, taels, 540@550; best No. 1 Kohnig, taels, 4 35; best No. 2 Haining, taels, 4 50@4 55.

Exchange on London, 6s. 4d. per tael; on Paris, 7 55 per tael.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of an American at Rome.

By Franco-American Cable.

ROME, January 24.—H. K. Greene, of the well-known firm of Greene & Daniels, spool cotton manufacturers, of Amsterdam, in the State of New York, died here yesterday morning.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾, for account, 92⅞. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 86⅝; Ten-forties, 84¾. stocks steady. Erie 18¾; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat 7s. 9c.@7s. 10d.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Linseed oil, £29 10s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59½f. The closing figures Saturday night were 59½f.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—Cotton closed quiet on Saturday night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛; for account, 92⅜. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 24—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Cheese, 71s. Pork firm.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Mayor Banks' Message.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Mayor Banks' annual message appears to-day. It shows the finances of the city to be in good condition. The city debt is about three millions.

Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur and suite passed through to Washington on Saturday evening without stopping. He expects to pay Baltimore a visit when returning.

An Old Pensioner.

Our City Council is proposing to give John Kitts, who is one hundred years of age, and Baltimore's oldest citizen, $15 per month. He is active and lobbies his own bill.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The Result Officially Declared by General Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Jan. 11, 1870. General Orders, No. 5.—In compliance with the third section of the act of Congress of April 10, and the proclamation of the President of July 15, 1869, an election was held in the State of Texas, on the 30th of November, 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, 1869. The result of said election, excepting local officers, is hereby announced as follows:—

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Number of votes "For"	72,366
Number of votes "Against"	4,938
Majority for Constitution	67,438

The Constitution of the State of Texas, adopted by the convention which assembled at Austin on the 15th of June, 1868, in compliance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress, has therefore been "ratified."

The following-named persons having received a plurality of the votes cast, are declared elected to the positions designated, viz:—

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—First district, G. W. Whitmore; Second district, J. C. Conner; Third district, W. T. Clarke; Fourth district, E. Degener.

STATE OFFICERS.—Governor, Edmund J. Davis; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Flanigan; Controller, A. Bledsoe; Treasurer, G. W. Honey; Land Office Commissioner, Jacob Kuechler.

(Here follows a list of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.)

In compliance with the fifth section of act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, the Legislature of the State of Texas will assemble at the State Capitol, Austin, Texas, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

An official copy of this order will be considered a certificate of election.

By command of
Brevet Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS,
H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Jan. 24, 1870.

The past week closed on a remarkably easy Money market, and the same feature is apparent in financial circles this morning. There is a great plethora of national bank currency, but the rates for loans are not so low as they have been on former occasions when the supply and demand were more evenly balanced than they are at the present time. This fact may account for the dulness in the discount market in a great measure. The demand for capital is by no means pressing, and borrowers can afford to hold off for better terms than now rule in the market, and the probability is that for another month at least borrowers will be able to command their own terms.

We notice no material change in the current rates to-day.

Gold opened strong, with sales at 121, advanced to 121¼, and closed about noon at 121⅜.

Government bonds are very strong, and prices show an advance of fully ½ per cent.

There was a fair business done at the Stock Board, and prices were nearly all better. The new issue of City Sixes sold at 100¼. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 91⅜.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 47·44 and 47½ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady but quiet, with small sales at 55⅝@55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 53⅜; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½ b. o.; 28¾ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

Canal shares were extremely dull. 13 was bid for Schuylkill preferred; 32¾ b. o. for Lehigh; and 59 for Morris preferred.

In Bank shares the only sales were in Philadelphia at 157¾.

We notice a sale of Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway at 68½.

The bidding for Coal shares was quite lively, but there were no sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 Amer Gold	121⅝	10 sh Bk of N Am	293
$1800 City 6s, New, is.	100¾	3 sh Phila Bk	157¾
$1000 Pa 2 m 6s	96⅛	40 sh Penna R	c. 55⅛
$1000 Leh gold L	91⅞	3 do	55⅛
100 sh Reading R	47·44	5 do	c. 55⅛
100 do	47·44	183 sh Leh V R	is. 53⅜
100 do	530. 47⅛	100 sh Cata Pf	.b60. 35¾
200 do	60d. wn sat5. 10ts	50 sh 10th & 11th	s5 68½
	47·44		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118½; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@116; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅝; do., 1865, 115⅛@115⅞; do., July, 1865, 114⅞@114⅝; do. do., 1867, 114⅝@114⅞; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅝@112¾; Cur. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 121⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114⅝@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114⅝@114⅝; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40, 112¾@112⅝. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110⅜@110¾. Gold, 121@121⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do. 1862, 115¼@115⅜; do. 1864, 115⅜@115¾; do. 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114⅞@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114⅝@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114⅝@114¾; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅜@110⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121⅛; Silver, 116@118.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121	11·00 A. M.	121⅛
10·01 "	120⅞	11·05 "	121⅛
11·04 "	121	11·55 "	121⅛
11·05 "	121⅛	12·20 P. M.	121⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold market was dull and the price heavy. The abundant supply of gold has defied the effort of the 'bulls' to keep up the premium, especially as the stronger speculative combinations have either been out of the market or on the 'bear' side of it. The speculative spirit has almost abandoned the Gold Room of late and tranferred its interest to the stock market.

"Government bonds have sympathized with gold and declined. The foreign demand has been light, particularly in London, where the new Russian loan is marketing. The Government bought two millions during the week, but as the holders seemed to have large amounts to sell, the strengthening influence of the purchase was counteracted. The Secretary of the Treasury now holds about $93,000,000 of purchased bonds.

"The money market was easy at five to six per cent., with loans at the close of the week as low as four per cent. The banks are glutted with national bank notes, which accumulate here pending the inactivity of the rural districts during the interval between the marketing of the crops and the opening of spring activity. Commercial paper was in request by the country banks, and discounts for prime short paper ranged as low as seven per cent. Foreign exchange was strong on the basis of 108½@109 for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109⅝@109¾ for sight sterling."

"The accumulation of funds at this centre is still further reflected in the bank statement submitted Saturday afternoon, although its favorable features produced little effect upon the street, a good statement being generally looked for, while the Rock Island affair continued to absorb a great deal of attention. The increase in deposits is over five millions, made up of an increase of nearly two millions in specie, an increase of about two and a half millions in legal tenders and an increase of half a million in loans. The banks gain about four millions in reserve. Despite the large deposits, the surplus in excess of the legal reserve has been increased about three millions."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—The Flour market is quiet at Saturday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment and the home consumers operate sparingly. About 700 barrels changed hands at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·50@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·90@5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a better feeling in the Wheat market and rather more inquiry. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·20@1·22½. Rye is lower; 600 bushels Western sold at 98c. Corn is scarce and in demand at an advance; sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 87@93c., the latter rate afloat; and 500 bushels new mixed at 82c. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whiskey—40 barrels wood-bound Pennsylvania sold at $1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—The market opened with a firmer feeling to-day, and at the close prices were a shade higher. We quote choice at 9½@10c.; prime at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7½@8c.; and common at 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross, as in quality. Receipts, 1800 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
58 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
80 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@9¾.
52 Daengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@8½.
100 P. McFillen, Virginia, 7@10.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7¼@9¼.
50 Pennis Smith, Western Penna., 7@8¾.
80 James McFillen, Western Penna., 8@10.
75 E. S. McFillen, Western Penna., 8@9¾.
105 Ullman & Bachman, Western Penna., 8½@10¼.
205 Martin Fuller & Co., Kentucky, 7@9¼.
90 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7¼@10.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8¾.
20 H. Chain, Western Penna, 6@6½.
100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7½@9¼.
77 J. & L. Frank, Virginia 7½@8½.
65 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 7@8½.
80 Hope & Co., Western, 7@9½.
15 M. Dryfoos & Co., Penna., 5@6.
45 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7@8.
30 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@9½.
38 C. Welker, Virginia, 5½@6½.
52 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8.
30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@9¼.
29 A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@9¼.
25 L. Horne, Delaware, 5½@6½.
168 Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9.
21 S. Frank, Western, 7@7½.
78 R. Mayne, Virginia, 5½@8½.
25 J. J. Chain, Western, 6@7.
18 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 4½@5½.

Cows and Calves attracted little attention. Sales of 100 head at $50@75. Springers sold at $40@60.

Sheep were in moderate request at full figures. Sales of 8000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 6½@8c., the latter rate for extra, and 7000 head at the Avenue Drove Yard at 6@9c.

Hogs—The market was stronger, and holders firmer in their views. Sales of 3359 head at $11@11·50 per 100 pounds for slop and $12·50@13·50 for corn-fed.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	41⅛
Con. Stock Scrip	94⅝	Western Union Tele	33⅛
do. scrip	89½	Toledo & Wabash R.	55⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	28¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87⅛
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	85⅝	Adams Express	64⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. com	73⅝	United States	65⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	47¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞	Gold	121⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOMES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We briefly noted on Friday the praiseworthy move of the Commissioners of Public Charities, whereby the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum of Ward's Island has been made a permanent home for soldiers who, by reason of wounds and infirmities, have become inmates of various hospitals and almshouses in and around the city. It is a matter of public congratulation that this step—laudable alike on patriotic and on charitable grounds—has been taken; but the question comes up, what the true system of charity is for our poverty-stricken defenders, our maimed veterans who wander through the streets of great cities showing the crutch or the empty blue coat-sleeve, badges of our American nobility. Shall we open for them local homes in every great city of the land, like this of Ward's Island? Or shall we gather them into great "homes" under national auspices, like those at Dayton, Milwaukee and Augusta? Or, again, shall we encourage them to seek their bread at the street corners, as so many do, reaping no small sums from the charity of the passers-by?

We already have the "National Asylum" for disabled volunteer soldiers—a most excellent and flourishing institution—supported in good part by the pay struck off the accounts of deserters and others by sentence of court-martial, and thus making the bad soldiers support the good. This great institution, with its central asylum in Ohio, its eastern in Maine, and its western in Wisconsin, has already been of great service to our crippled volunteers. Congress, by the legislation already spoken of, and also by a provision for furnishing some extra supplies from the commissary stores at a very low price, has firmly established it. Private beneficence has helped the scheme, as, for one example, in the magnificent gift of $100,000 by the ladies of Milwaukee to found the branch in that city. Perhaps the day will come when this great and benevolent institution will do all that is required for our brave volunteers, since their number dwindles fast as time wears down frames already exhausted by hard field service. Meanwhile, however, the asylum has actually to go out into the highways and byways, like the stewards at the marriage-feast, and "compel them to come in." Ex-soldiers, poor and proud, are besought to remember that this is "a home, not a charity;" and even with this kindly suggestion the vacant places are but slowly taken.

The soldier shrinks with a natural repugnance from billeting himself in any institution, call it by what name you will. The same thing was noted in Greenwich, where, after years of beneficence and the expenditure of millions of money, until the very name of the hospital became a synonym of grateful and patriotic recognition of service in the country's cause, it was lately found desirable to dismantle the great institution, to diminish its corporate and collective charities, and to rely chiefly on its facilities for distributing annuities to out-pensioners, or people living beyond the bounds of the buildings. Here, then, we get another great principle to guide us in the matter—not only, in the first place, to make these retreats for maimed veterans as much like homes and as little like almshouses as possible, but also, in the second place, to leave the destitute soldiers, whenever practicable, among their own friends, entering them on the charitable lists, and dispensing the national or civic bounty to them at their own firesides.

After all this, however, by far the largest class remain unreached. These are the ex-soldiers who, through some distress of fortune, and perhaps quite unfitted for peace by long service in the field, or destitute of home and friends, are not even in the way of admittance to the national asylums. These poor fellows, utterly wrecked and helpless, find their way to the various pauper asylums of great cities, and above all of New York. They are not the spruce and martial young fellows whose very appearance invites confidence and a helping hand; they are the battered, broken-down hulks of war, who have brought out of the long campaigns chiefly its residue of misfortunes. We praise the Ward's Island movement because of its abundant charity to this class, whose wounds plead for them through the rags that may cover them. The Commissioners ordered, last November, that the volunteer soldiers, inmates of the various hospitals and infirmaries under their charge, who had been honorably mustered out by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, should "be provided with comfortable clothing, different from that of inmates of the Almshouse, and that their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital." To this generous provision has now been added new quarters, where, in their army clothing, and with friendly association, the ex-soldiers may know that honorable service for the Union will not go wholly unrewarded.

NEWS FROM A FRIEND OF SPANISH TYRANNY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our Spanish Secretary of State now appeals to the public through the columns of the *World*. That journal has always been an enemy of Cuban liberty, and an ally of the hired Spanish counsel, whose family relationship to the Secretary of State has lately been attended by circumstances so discreditable to the Government and the people of the United States. Accordingly, it is quite natural that the *World* should give much prominence to anything that the Secretary may desire to say in his own defense.

Mr. Fish states—he does not write under his own name, but anonymously—that there is now no war in Cuba "of sufficient magnitude to warrant the recognition of both parties to it as belligerents." "The insurrection has at no period been thoroughly organized and powerful." "The venture was regretted by a large body of wealthy and influential Cubans who have never given the movement enthusiastic aid." All of which is as truly Spanish as if it had proceeded directly from an agent of the Spanish Government, and not from the father-in-law of such an agent.

But fortunately for the truth, the real state of the case in Cuba is set forth in the *World* at the very side of all this falsehood. On the very same page with Mr. Fish's manifesto, the correspondent of that journal at Havana characterizes the recent repulse of General Puello's army in its attempt upon Guaimaro and Sibanicu as "a hard blow to the Spaniards, and the most important victory of the war for the Cubans."

The same writer describes a recent battle near Las Tunas as "the hardest fighting of this war, some of it surpassing in its bloody results the most stubborn contests in the late American civil war." The combat on this occasion lasted during three days, the object contended for being a Spanish convoy of provisions. The narrative of the correspondent is very impressive:—

"The battalion of Espana, in the march to Las Tunas, formed the advance guard of the Spanish expedition, and experienced losses that I will now aver were never experienced by any Federal or Confederate regiment in a three days' fight. Out of some thirty officers and a full complement of sergeants, it lost them all, either killed or wounded, save one, Lieutenant Cristobal Arau, of the first company. This is unprecedented, I believe. At least, during my four and a half years' active service in the American civil war, I heard of nothing in the way of Federal or Confederate losses to equal it. The heaviest loss in officers during that war for a single battle of one, two, or three days' duration that I know of was that of a regiment at the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), which had twenty-four officers killed and wounded out of twenty-seven, and came out with a few of its sergeants unharmed, while the Spanish battalion, remember, had all of its officers and sergeants either killed or wounded. Of course, it necessarily follows that the battalion lost at the same time a very large proportion of its corporals and privates."

This is the sort of belligerency which Mr. Fish—speaking the sentiments not of the American people, but of Spanish slave traders and oppressors—pronounces insufficient to "warrant recognition of both parties as belligerents." It is not enough for him that here is an American people, our friends and neighbors, struggling for liberty and independence in a way described by their enemies as the *World* describes this battle. This will not satisfy the requirements of this American Secretary of State, administering his office in the interest of Spanish tyranny. Indeed, we don't know what it is that Mr. Fish requires of the Cubans—or rather we do know. He would have them lay down their arms, submit patiently to the intolerable wrongs which Spain has for centuries inflicted on their beautiful island, consent to the re-establishment of slavery and the slave trade, bow their necks to the yoke, and pray forgiveness from their tyrants. That would probably satisfy the inmost soul of any Spanish agent whatever.

But we can tell Mr. Fish that he is doomed to bitter disappointment. The war in Cuba will continue till his allies, the Spanish slave-traders, are driven from American soil. The bankrupt rulers of Spain are now making their last effort there. Their exhausted treasury cannot be forced to pay the expenses of sending troops to Cuba in the place of those now so rapidly consumed. Of the loan which they sold last year for fourteen cents on the dollar—fifty millions of obligations yielding nominally but seven millions in cash—only one quarter has really been disposed of. They cannot borrow another cent anywhere in Europe. The revenues of the Spanish treasury have not since the revolution paid one-half the daily expenses of the Spanish Government. In short, the subjugation of Cuba by Spain is impossible, much more so than was the subjugation of the United States by England in 1782. The present is the last serious campaign of the Cuban war; and, notwithstanding the powerful aid which Mr. Sidney Webster, Mr. Fish, Mr. Sumner, and General Grant have given to the cause of Spain and slavery, but one result is now possible. Cuba will be independent, through the efforts of her own sons; and the United States will bear the shame of having opposed instead of aiding so glorious a work, and will bear it in vain.

WOMAN IN WALL STREET—A NEW PHASE OF THE WOMAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A few days since our financial writer, whose observation is only equalled by his gallantry, recorded the fact that a couple of fashionably dressed ladies made their appearance upon the busy *trottoirs* of Wall street, and were conspicuous for extensive purchases and sales of stocks, the transactions in which they conducted with a *savoir faire* of the routine of the Stock Exchange that could have been derived only from an intimate familiarity with the intricacies of operations in that moneyed region. We have been at the pains since to learn further of these speculative daughters of Eve; and have fallen upon the astounding discovery that woman in extending her career of usefulness under the teachings of the modern school of female progressionists, has entered upon the novel profession of stock brokerage. Here is something for the consideration of Susan B. Anthony and her sister apostles of woman's rights. With what complacency must she and they regard the success which has so far attended their efforts. If *finesse* is woman's gift, why not finance also? We all know the skill with which she administers the domestic exchequer. Why may not her abilities take a wider range? Woman has made no mean mark in poetry and sculpture. Why should she not distinguish herself in all branches of the arts and sciences? If woman can regulate the expenditures of a household and audit a grocer's bill, why may she not manage a bank account? If she can keep a shop, why may she not sell bills of exchange? Why should she be compelled to restrict her talents to certain departments of business and be denied their exercise in all? And as to Wall street, she would be quite in her element. The nursing of a "corner" would enjoy her maternal skill. "Calls" would be her delight.

The capacity of woman for this new sphere of business being conceded, some little difficulty arises as to the specific nomenclature it would be her duty to assume. It is the experience of Wall street that all who go there, no matter how unbiased at first, gradually take sides with either of the respective opposing elements of the Stock Exchange. Now our politeness prevents us from conjecturing that she would become a "bear." We are aware, of course, that there are such things as female ursines, but they are confined to the kingdom of the lower animals. On the other hand, we are loath to think that she could be so Hibernian as to become a "bull." But this difficulty is one which may be easily obviated. The question of her status will settle itself in some way when woman regularly takes her place in the Stock Board. Meantime we congratulate the brokers that their labors are to be shared by the fair sex. How refreshing the time when the bass and baritone of "seller sixty" shall harmonize with the tenor and soprano of "buyer thirty," and the halls of the Stock Exchange shall exhibit a variety of costume as diverse as the floors of a ballroom. *Vive la frou-frou!*

ALAS! POOR PRINCE.

From the N. Y. World.

We are sorry for Prince Arthur. He has crossed the Canadian frontier, braved the dangers of an American railway, and risked the wrath of inconsiderate Fenians in order to visit the metropolis of the great republic and to feast his eyes upon General Dent and the other occupants of the White House. We had hoped that his visit would be a pleasant one; that our wharves and our aldermen, our abortive Washington monument, and our unlovely radical Congressmen would be kept carefully from his sight, and that he would carry home with him only the gracious memory of a sojourn unmarred by unpleasant sights and unwelcome words. But it was not so to be. The Prince, though a courteous and a well-meaning prince, has committed a flagrant breach of respect towards the Hub of the Universe. He has omitted to hasten to Boston, there to prostrate himself at the shrine of New England Brahminism. Consequently, Boston is outraged and indignant, and in the recklessness of its anger has launched a crushing thunderbolt at Prince Arthur's head. The irate Common Council has refused to extend to the Prince the hospitalities of the city!

Think for a moment of the terrible consequences with which this action of the Bostonian Councilmen is fraught. It distinctly hints that the Prince should refrain from visiting the modern Athens. Because he unwisely preferred New York to Boston, he is to be forever debarred from gazing upon the fierce Sumner in his native lair. His feet are never to linger beside the sacred frog pond or to press the straggling grasses of the Common. Not for him shall the great organ pipe and growl its discord of vast sounds. Emerson will write no mystical conundrums in his praise, neither will Mrs. Stowe delight him with fresh scandals invented expressly in his honor. Terribly has Boston avenged its slighted dignity. It has made the Prince's visit to his American cousins an empty and unprofitable failure. What though he shall ride over the concrete pavement of Fifth avenue, climb the multudinous steps of the Capitol, or even clasp the clammy and august hand of Grant! These be but empty joys if he is shut out, like some disconsolate though princely peri, from the gates of Boston.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

From the Baltimore American.

The Superintendent of Public Education in the State of Maryland, in his annual report to the Governor, calls attention to the fact that, under the provision of the Public School law setting aside the total amount of taxes paid by the colored people of each county for the support of schools for colored children, there has been paid in—in the entire State outside of Baltimore city—the beggarly sum of $951·27 during the last year. Only six out of the twenty counties have contributed to the fund, and Washington and Frederick counties, in which there is a numerous colored population, have forwarded $638, or more than two-thirds of the whole sum. Of all the counties on the Western Shore of the bay, where at least one-third of the colored population of the State resides, but one, Anne Arundel, is represented in the list, whilst on the Eastern Shore, Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Worcester only have complied with the law. There are in the counties of this State somewhere about two hundred thousand colored people, who have, at a low estimate, fifty thousand children, growing up in ignorance, whom it is the duty as well as the interest of the public to educate, and for this purpose the State has paid the last year the sum of $951·27, or less than two cents for each child. Is not such an exposition a disgrace to the State? The law giving this proportion of the taxes for the education of colored children is but at best a sham. The Legislature that passed the school tax was forced to do something by public sentiment, but it did the least it possibly could do. It created a distinction that is applied to no other class of our population, and in effect said that because the colored people were poor, and paid directly but a small portion of taxes, therefore they should have only the minutest portion of the school fund. The same rule applied to the poorer classes of the white population would just as effectually exclude their children from the public schools. But even the small amount which the law allowed has been withheld in fifteen out of the twenty-one counties of the State, and most entirely withheld in those counties in which the largest portion of the colored population resides. The Superintendent of Public Education advises the counties to follow the example of Baltimore in educating the colored children, and adds the cogent argument of self-interest, that though this will cost some money, it will "cost more to educate them for the penitentiary, and in it." The argument does not reach the higher place of the duty of the State to educate its children; but, perhaps, it is the most effective that can be addressed at present to our Legislature. We hope it may be sufficient to relieve our State from the odium of permitting nearly one-third of its population to grow up in ignorance, shut out from all facilities for education, and furnishing, because of that very ignorance, a still larger proportion of pauperism and vice.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From the Washington Star.

Nothing is easier than to defeat any measure of District interest in Congress, as all past experience has shown. That body has no time to spare in dealing with a District bill that calls up opposition enough to elicit discussion. Therefore if the people of the District cannot agree with something like unanimity upon some measure for adoption by Congress for remedying admitted defects in the system of District government, the attempt may as well be abandoned. It is not surprising that Congressmen should say they never know what the people here really want, there is so much discordant counsel. The need for a reorganization of the District Government has been universally conceded. All—except possibly a few office holders—admit the necessity for a consolidation of the conflicting jurisdictions, with such enlarged powers from Congress as will permit the consolidated Government to deal with District matters that Congress cannot and will not take time to consider. Yet the moment a movement is made to induce Congress to give the District such enlarged powers, a howl is raised by jealous, envious, or interested parties that it is a movement of the "aristocrats" against popular suffrage, etc. It is idle to tell these men that the feature of having any of the officers appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," is simply a plank in the platform suggested by members themselves, to the end that Congress, having a voice in the District Government through their appointees, might the more readily be induced to relinquish to that Government the power to legislate upon District matters. If Congress will consent to give us these powers, and is willing, at the same time, that all the offices shall be elective, so much the better. But these objectors show that their only purpose is to defeat any measure of reorganization, and no doubt they will succeed; for, as we said in the start, it is much easier to pull down than to build up, in the matter of Congressional legislation for the District.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Comestogs Ticking, etc. No. 28 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Book of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 1f7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 29,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 60t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf3

THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.—If you are in want of a prime article of either Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, visit the great northern depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. The Coal furnished by Mr. Hancock is carefully screened and picked, and full weight guaranteed to every purchaser. He is the first to lower and the last to raise the price, hence those who patronize him buy at the lowest possible rates. 1 5 wam6w

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 45 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27§rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street, 1 19§ Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1§6

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4796. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary. E. H. Worne.	

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1§75

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira,
George L. Harrison,	Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00 Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 6§

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

1829. Charter Perpetual. 1870.

Capital $400,000·00

Assets $2,825,731·67

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1870,

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $5,500,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $30,011·17 in the neighboring counties $2,547,289·2

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as collateral security (valued at $82,359) 25,391

STOCKS.

$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$25,000 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable
$6,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861
$5,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 6s
$1,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 7s
$5,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds
91 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania
150 shares Insurance Company of North America
200 shares Bank of Kentucky
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky
100 shares Commercial National Bank
590 shares Penna. Railroad Company
200 shares Southwark Railroad Company.
16 shares Continental Hotel Company
$180 Philadelphia City Warrants
Total Market Value $194,367·50
Cost 154,788·24
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE 2,855·30
REVENUE STAMPS 61·14
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS 2,863·09
CASH ON HAND $30,361·09
" in hands of Agents 22,536·01
TOTAL CASH 52,897·10
$3,786,152·41

STOCKS.

Market Price $194,367·50
Cost, as above 154,788·24
Advance in Value 39,579·26
TOTAL $2,825,731·67

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOSSES PAID during the year 1869 $144,908·42

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED G. BAKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM. S GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES,	GUSTAVUS S. BENSON.

ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT
GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT
JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.
THEODORE M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1 19 wfm3t

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 13§

JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS No. 11 N. SIXTH Street. 1 3§fmw1

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Albert Kaufman, son of Jacob Kaufman, of the well-known firm of Kaufman & Feustman, merchants on Market street, was run over about 2 o'clock on Saturday last by a car of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, and so seriously injured that he died yesterday.

—At the meeting of the Board of Delegates to the Fire Association, held on Friday evening, a dividend of $1,034·16 was declared in favor of each company belonging to the association.

—The Committee on Plans, of the Park Commission, have instructed the Chief Engineer, Mr. Cresson, to select sites within the enclosure of Fairmount Park for a parade ground for the military, and for a place to be devoted exclusively to children as a playground.

—On Saturday evening the first of a series of weekly meetings of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania was held at their rooms, corner of Ninth and Arch streets. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., presided. An address was delivered by John O'Byrne, Esq., relative to the manner of conducting the next campaign.

—Mr. Isaac McBride, late Chief Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, has entered upon his duties as United States Assistant Assessor at large for the county of Philadelphia. His special duty will be to examine income returns and corporation dividends. Supervisor Tutton recommended the appointment.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday evening the residence of Mr. James Scarlet Hamilton street, above Twenty-third, was entered and robbed of four one-hundred-dollar Government bonds and sixty dollars. About the time of the robbery a man was seen to jump over the fence attached to the house, and he is supposed to have got into a second-story window, as the bonds were taken from a small box in a wardrobe on the second floor.

—Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the boiler room attached to the tidy and knitting-cotton manufactory of Messrs. Peltz & Stringfellow, on Twelfth street, below Federal. The flames extended to the drying room above, destroying fixtures and a lot of yarn. The goods in the main building were slightly damaged with water and smoke. The entire loss is estimated at $2000, which is fully insured in the Fire Association, American, and other companies.

—The following is a list of lodges of Knights of Pythias, recently formed in this city and State:—Commonwealth Lodge, No. 215, Philadelphia. Unity Lodge, No. 216, Allegheny City. Energetic Lodge, No. 217, Temperanceville, Allegheny county. New London, No. 218, New London Cross Roads, Chester county. Sweedland Lodge, No. 219, Marion Square, Montgomery county. True Knights' Lodge, No. 220, Philadelphia. Zaunaeusing Lodge, No. 221, Carversville, Bucks county. Lone Rock Lodge, No. 222, Beaver Falls, Beaver county. Koerner Lodge, No. 223, Allegheny City. Northern Star Lodge, No. 224, Newton, Bucks county. North Side Lodge, No. 225, Allegheny City. Macreary Lodge, No. 226, Audenried, Carbon county. Metropolitan Lodge, No. 227, Philadelphia. Paladin Lodge, No. 228, Philadelphia. Madoc Lodge, No. 229, Pittsburg, Allegheny county. Covenant Lodge, No. 230, Covenantville, Chester county. Fogelsville Lodge, No. 231, Lehigh county. Greenville Lodge, No. 232, Montgomery county. Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 233, Philadelphia. Lehighton Lodge, No. 234, Lehighton, Carbon county.

—Right Rev. Bishop Stevens invites the attention of all Episcopalians to two projects which it is hoped may be carried out. These are the enlargement of "The Church Home for Children," and the founding of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Home and Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia for Boys."

"The Church Home" has been in successful operation for thirteen years, and has now reached a point when it becomes necessary to enlarge its operations and remove from its present building. Through the liberal offer of a Christian woman, the managers will be able to secure for the Home a building site consisting of one and a half acres of ground at the Angora station (the first station) on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, ten minutes ride by rail from Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, together with eleven acres (about two squares distant from the station) to be held for the future endowment of the institution. The proposed Orphan Asylum for Boys is the outgrowth of a pressing need for such an institution in connection with the Church. It is estimated that there are ten thousand children in this city growing up under the most immoral and debasing influences.

The Bishop designates Sunday, the 30th instant, when collections shall be taken in the Episcopal churches to further these charitable aims.

—The annual report of the Philadelphia Dispensary, No. 127 S. Fifth street, just issued, states that 14,500 patients were treated during 1869, and of this number 14,074 recovered or were relieved, 114 died, and 181 remained under treatment at the close of the year. During the same time 28,466 prescriptions were compounded, and 14,262 cases attended by the house and district physicians. In the house, 7957 patients were prescribed for, and 4457 teeth extracted. Of the whole number of cases, excepting 67, which were vaccinations, 9·65 per cent. were colored; 63·94 per cent. of the male sex; 33·21 per cent. were married; 13·22 widows; and 2·21 widowers; 51·57 per cent. were born in America and 41·34 in Ireland. The receipts, including a balance of $830·05, during 1869 amounted to $7062·59, and the expenses to $7263·90. At the clinical rooms, 133 cases were treated. The Dispensary was instituted April 12, 1786, and its principal object is to afford medical relief to the worthy (not the lowest class of) poor in those cases where removal to an hospital would for any approved reason be ineligible.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 120¾.

—The dissenting Mormons are gaining ground at Ogden.

—John Deal has been convicted at Reading of the murder of Richard Harlan.

—Sea Island cotton is said to yield fabulous returns in the Fejee Islands.

—The ram Atlanta, recently sold to Salnave's Government, has been wrecked.

—Alderman Edward Lynch, of Pittsburg, has been sent to the workhouse for ten months for misdemeanor in office.

—A farmer's wife and two children perished while out in a violent storm near Vermilion City, Dakotah, on Saturday night.

—The treaty between the United States and China, negotiated by Mr. Burlingame, has been ratified by the Chinese Government.

—It is understood that the Congressional sub-committee's report on Paraguayan affairs severely condemns Admirals Godon and Davis, and sustains ex-Minister Washburn.

—An order has been issued by the Foreign Board at Pekin, so we learn from Washington, which will probably confine the lawful emigration of Chinese to our Pacific coast to Hong Kong.

—With a view to check the movement on the part of the people of Red river towards annexation to this country, the Canadian Government are making profuse promises of a Canada Pacific Railroad.

—General Terry refuses to submit to the Supreme Court of Georgia the questions of law respecting the qualifications of legislators elect, as at least some of the Judges have been consulted individually as to the eligibility of several.

—The Red river insurgents regard the Hudson Bay Company government as obsolete, and the Dominion Government as having forfeited all right to respect. They think independence a present cure for public ills, but look to ultimate annexation to the United States.

Foreign Affairs.

—Thiers denounced the commercial treaties in the Corps Legislatif on Saturday.

—A petition against the excesses of laymen is being prepared for presentation to the Œcumenical Council.

—An amnesty is to be issued for all offending journalists in France, and a new press law submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

—A lengthy debate occurred in the Œcumenical Council on Saturday on the syllabus. Secrecy and brevity are enjoined on the members.

—A large body of troops was sent to Creuzot to preserve peace, and their services would appear to have been necessary. The strike is at an end.

THE DICKENS.

That Birmingham Speech—The Distinctions Between the People Spelt with a Big "P" and a Little "p."

That mystifying speech of Charles Dickens, in which are drawn such nice distinctions between big "P" and little "p" in the orthography of the word "people," has at last reached us by mail, and we present the most material portions. The second version of it was delivered at Birmingham on January 6, by Mr. Dickens, who, acting as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the most successful students in the past year.

Mr. Dickens, before distributing the prizes, said:—

There is success in all honest endeavor, and there is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made. To strive at all involvives a victory achieved over sloth, inertness and indifference, and competition for these prizes involves besides, in the vast majority of cases, competition with and mastery asserted over circumstances adverse to the effort made: therefore, every losing competitor among my hearers may be certain that he can well afford to swell the triumph of the rival who has opposed him in the race.

In presenting a certificate to a young lady named "Winkle," Mr. Dickens announced, amid shouts of laughter, that he had recommended the fair student to "change her name" after the distribution of the prizes.

Mr. Dickens, alluding to a recent confession of his political creed, said:—When I was here last autumn I made, in reference to some remarks of your respected member, Mr. Dixon, a short confession of my political faith (laughter), or, perhaps, I should better say, want of faith. (Laughter.) It imported that I have very little confidence in the people who governed us—please to observe that "people" there will be with a small "p"—but that I have a great confidence in the people whom they governed—please to observe people there with a large "P." (Much laughter.) This was shortly and elliptically stated, and was, in no evil intention, I am absolutely sure, in some quarters inversely explained. Perhaps as the invention of a certain extravagant fiction, but one which I do say was rather frequently quoted as if there were grains of truth at the bottom of it—a fiction called the "circumlocution office;" and perhaps, also, as the writer of an idle book or two whose public opinions are not obscurely stated—perhaps in these respects I did not sufficiently bear in mind "Hamlet's" caution to "speak by the card, lest equivocation should undo" me. (Laughter.) Now I complain of nobody; but simply in order that there may be no mistake as to what I did mean, and as to what I do mean, I will restate my meaning, and I will do so in the words of a great thinker, great writer, and great scholar whom death unfortunately cut short—in his "History of Civilization in India":—

"They may talk as they will about reforms which Government have introduced and improvements to be effected from legislation, but whoever will take a wider and more commanding view of human affairs will soon discover that such hopes are chimerical—they will learn that lawgivers are nearly always but obstructors of society, instead of its helpers, and that in extremely few cases only will their measures turn out well. Their success has been owing to the fact that, contrary to their usual custom, they have implicitly obeyed the spirit of their time, and they have been, as they always should be, the mere servants of the people, to whose wishes they are bound to give a public and legal sanction."

—A Richmond paper notices what it calls some "human curiosities" on exhibition in that city. They prove to be "the beautiful Circassian lady" and "the learned pig."

—The Connecticut Democracy seem to be coming to the conclusion that they must after all run Governor English for the Gubernatorial office again this year.

—The man who discovered that Paducah is a corruption of Pat Dugan, the name of its first settler, has just ascertained that Dictator is short for Richard Potato.

—A Trenton paper reports that an aged couple who celebrated their golden wedding in that city recently are childless, but "this deficiency was supplied by gifts from a number of the guests." We hope the guests were not too generous, unless the recipients desire to supply a home for other people's children.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 46 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·17 | MOON RISES..... 0·14
SUN SETS..... 5·08 | HIGH WATER..... 7·07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Jan. 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 11

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas	Jan. 27
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Mississippi	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Canova, Elliott, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, Trinidad.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, 66 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
N. G. bark Freihandel, Watcher, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, from Sagua 14th inst., with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Was 3 days to Hatteras, and 6 days to the Capes of the Delaware. Left in port bark Mary C. Fox and schr Ramon de Ajuria, both to sail next day for Philadelphia; also, brig James B. Kirby, loading, to sail for Philadelphia in 3 days. Bark Homeward Bound arrived on the 12th from Havana, to load for a port north of Hatteras. Brig W. H. Bickmore arrived on the 13th from Cardenas, to load for Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Curtis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Ladoga, Willey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Asmus, at Port-au-Prince 6th inst. from Boston via St. Marc, waiting.
Bark John Wooster, Knowles, at Queenstown 8th inst. from Kustendje.
Bark India, Lepschinsky, from London for Philadelphia, remained at anchor in the Downs 7th inst.
Bark Idolique, Durkee, hence, at Havre 6th inst.
Bark Orion, Smith, hence, at Hamburg 5th inst.
Bark Mary Rideout, McAllister, hence, at Middlesboro 6th inst. via Antwerp.
Brig Ida, Harding, hence, at Pernambuco prior to 28th ult.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, cleared at New York 22d inst. for Matanzas.
Brig Almon Rowell, at Havana 8th inst. for Cardenas and Philadelphia.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, hence, at Barbados 20th ult., and sailed 1st inst. for St. Lucia.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, hence, at Barbados 29th ult., and sailed 5th inst. for Cienfuegos.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst. for New York.
Schrs John Levitses, Guyant, and E. J. Pickup, Bowen, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, sailed from Richmond 21st inst. for New Orleans.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 21st inst.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, FULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1499, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and col Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30]

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable, No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28 JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of JAMES McMULLAN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
DANIEL McMULLAN,
No. 1794 North FRONT Street.
JAMES McMULLAN,
No. 540 South SEVENTEENTH Street.
Or to GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., their Attorney, Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, Jan 3, 1870. 1 17m6*

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 1 O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1]

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1]

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 5th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
1 4

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. R. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED AS "The Nine Muses," BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 22 7t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the gifted young lyric artiste and favorite,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First time in America of Offenbach's
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
The Little Duchess.....MISS SUSAN GALTON
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. THOS. WHIFFIN.
SATURDAY—SUSAN GALTON MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.
Last Night but four of the highly successful
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
will be presented—LONDON, OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
First week of the Eminent Artist,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Brougham's Comedy, in Five Acts,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....DR. SAVAGE
Aided by the full Company
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
In Rehearsal—Brougham's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Seats secured six days in advance. 1 24 2t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
MADAME SENYEAH, FEMALE GYMNAST,
Brown and Sandford, Gymnasts, Miss Jennie Benson, Mr. Chas. Rice, Mr. Thos. Winnett, NATHALIE, THE MILKMAID OF SWITZERLAND, Madlle De Rosa, Lupo, etc.
Matinee

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

In our fourth edition of Saturday we gave a brief biographical sketch of George D. Prentice, who died on Saturday morning at his home in Louisville, and we allude to him again in this place, because he was a very remarkable man, whose memory deserves something more at the hands of his brother journalists than a hasty notice of the leading events of his life. For many years Mr. Prentice was a power in the West, and his errors and mistakes were such as belonged to a strong nature. He commenced his career as a Kentucky editor when the civilization of that State was represented by the pistol and bowie-knife, and he fought his way along in the usual style that a man living in such a state of society is obliged to. He was abusive and personal in the conduct of his paper, but he spiced his blackguardism with so much genuine wit, and often good natural humor, that even his enemies were obliged to have a certain respect and admiration for him. He was a bitter partisan, for conservatism as we understand it was something unknown in the Kentucky civilization of forty years ago. But Mr. Prentice was always a man of liberal ideas, and his politics and philosophy meant progress. More than almost any other man in the State, he exerted himself to place Kentucky in a foremost position in the Union, and to secure the development of her many resources; and he was the firm friend and ally of Henry Clay and other statesmen who represented the party of progress in national and State politics.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Prentice, although surrounded by the most powerful secession influences, was true to the principles of his life, and he advocated the Union cause with all the energy of his nature; and the refusal of Kentucky to join the Rebellion was due in a large measure to his influence. After the suppression of the Rebellion, Mr. Prentice made the serious mistake of believing in Andrew Johnson, and he became a warm advocate of "my policy" and a supporter of the extreme Rebel ideas on the subject of reconstruction. This defection can easily be accounted for from the fact that he was a Southern man in his ideas and feelings, and that he was not gifted with an analytical mind. He was deceived by the specious pretenses of the early part of Johnson's administration, and having espoused his cause, he fought for it with all the blind partisanship that was a marked characteristic of his nature. He was, besides, in feeble health, and the policy of his paper was in a great measure controlled by his associates. These facts must be taken into consideration in reviewing Mr. Prentice's career, and there is no reason to doubt the heartiness of his patriotism or his desire to see the Union reconstructed as speedily as possible on a permanent basis that would obliterate the passions engendered by the war, and bring about a new era of peace and prosperity.

To perhaps a majority of the people of the United States, Mr. Prentice was better known as a wit and poet than as a journalist. His humorous sayings and amusing anecdotes of him were circulated by every newspaper in the country, and although there were many things fathered on him for which he was not responsible, he yet uttered enough genuine witticisms to make a most amusing volume if they could be collected. As a poet Mr. Prentice was entitled to take a very high rank, and some of his verses breathe an inspiration that gives rise to a regret that the circumstances of his life were such that he was unable to devote himself exclusively to this branch of literature. He apparently thought but little of his poetical effusions, for he never took any pains to give them to the world in a permanent form, and was satisfied with such fame as he received from their frequent republication in the corners of the newspapers. With all his faults George D. Prentice was a man of no common stamp. He was a typical American, energetic, enterprising, dashing at obstacles and overturning them by main force, ready to support his opinions with pen or pistol, and often unscrupulous in the means he used to accomplish his objects or to defeat his opponents, but at the same time warm-hearted, with a fine vein of humor underlying his brusqueness, and inspired by a spirit of poesy that seemed almost out of place amid some of his surroundings. By his death the profession of journalism loses one of its brightest ornaments and one of its most influential members, and he will be regretted by thousands who never saw the man or felt the spell of his presence. May he rest in peace.

THE SEPTEMBER GOLD SPECULATIONS.

The most interesting feature of the revival of the old story of the New York gold speculations by the Congressional investigating committee is the positive statement of one of the principal operators, Jay Gould, that he considers the efforts to link the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with the operations in Wall street during and preceding the famous September panic as malicious fabrications. The testimony of Fisk, although it is not so direct, points to the same conclusion, while it clearly indicates the origin of the slanderous reports. Prince Erie, according to his own confession, seems to have been tricked by Corbin into the belief that he had an understanding with and controlling influence over his brother-in-law, the President. Fisk supposed that Corbin was acting as his cats-paw, whereas Corbin was making a cats-paw of Fisk, and the latter evinced in this transaction nearly as great a lack of intelligence as of integrity. All the leading parties united in a conspiracy against the credit and business interests of the nation which cannot be too severely condemned; and Congress should, if possible, devise laws by which similar machinations can be severely punished hereafter. It is impossible for the worst criminals of the ordinary stamp to do as much mischief as the desperate gamblers of the Fisk, Gould, and Corbin stamp, and instead of gaining immunity by the magnitude of their transactions, the penalty for the offense should be made to correspond as far as possible with the extent of the injuries they endeavor to inflict. The present investigation has thus far served the good purpose of proving that the President is guiltless, although he has the misfortune of being afflicted by a speculative brother-in-law; but it will do rather more harm than good if it concludes with a practical confession that no means can be devised for obstructing the ruinous schemes of the New York gamblers. Men who systematically tamper with the public credit, bring ruin upon thousands of their fellow-citizens, unsettle values, and obstruct business, should not be permitted to breathe the air of the republic outside of the walls of a prison, and their ill-gotten gains should, if possible, be invariably confiscated by the Government.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Rochefort's aspirations for martyrdom have been gratified by a conviction and a sentence to six months' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. The cable telegram states that this sentence "does not disturb his position as a Deputy in the Corps Legislatif," so that we suppose his incarceration is not to commence until his term as a Deputy is concluded. Several other journalists have recently been convicted and sentenced to fines and imprisonment, and yet we are told that "an amnesty for offenders against the press laws will soon be issued, and a new law for the regulation of the press submitted to the Corps Legislatif." The Emperor is evidently in a dilemma. After his professions of liberalism, he fears to deny outright in France the freedom of the press which is enjoyed in England, and to a large extent in the adjacent continental kingdoms. He knows that he can gain no credit from the people for magnanimity if he deprives them of opportunities for reading the criticisms of his opponents; and yet he fears the fires which are opened by the batteries of the radical press, and dreads the fierce editorials of his enemies more than an army with banners. The middle course he has adopted is neither creditable nor politic. It gratifies his foes by its display of conscious weakness, and maddens the populace by its exhibition of a tyrannical spirit. If he is not strong enough to withstand criticism, he should not attempt to humbug so shrewd a people as the French by false and tantalizing pretensions. He should either continue to govern as an unmitigated despot, making his will supreme, or let the people hear the worst charges that Rochefort and his compeers can prefer, and he will only weaken his dynasty by adding falsehood to usurpation.

What Will They Do With Him?—It will be a sore test of Senatorial consistency when the Hon. H. R. Revels presents his credentials as one of the Senators from reconstructed Mississippi. The House of Representatives was troubled some time ago with an apparition of the same color, but the issue was happily dodged by declaring that neither Menard nor any other man had a right to the seat which he claimed. In the case of Mississippi, however, there can be no such subterfuge, and Sumner and Trumbull, as well as Garrett Davis and Saulsbury, will be forced to face the question, and dispose of their brunette colleague. What will they do with him? Where will they seat him? It has been suggested that he should be sandwiched between Garrett Davis and Saulsbury, a refinement of cruelty which, it is hoped, would rid the Senate and the country forever of both these intolerable nuisances, by forcing them to resign. But there is a constitutional provision in the way, which declares that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." It is said that there is a vacant seat between Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gilbert, of Florida. Both of these Senators are so thoroughly reconstructed that it is possible they may settle the difficulty at once by tendering the vacant chair between them to the coming man from Mississippi. If they do not, the presence of a "nigger" in the Senate is likely to create as much confusion and consternation as did the "nigger" in the late gubernatorial procession at Harrisburg.

An Appeal to Chambermaids.—And now comes General O'Neill, the redoubtable "President of the Fenian Brotherhood," with a proclamation calling upon all the adherents of the organization to assemble by representatives in a congress to be held in New York, on the 19th of April next ensuing, for the purpose, as we are told, of "making final preparations for active hostilities." And so anxious is the redoubtable O'Neill that these "final preparations" should be both formidable and harmonious, that he even condescends to invite the Fenians who recognize the bloodthirsty John Savage as "President" to participate. The whole thing means, of course, another raid on the chambermaids and kitchen-girls, and the redoubtable O'Neill will doubtless be as successful as he and his predecessors have been in the past in twisting a large share of their meagre savings out of them. But perhaps the redoubtable O'Neill means war in earnest this time, and that, as soon as the chambermaids have come down with the cash, and the "final preparations" are complete, there will be a grand onslaught upon those obnoxious British bastiles, resulting in turning loose upon the world O'Donovan Rossa and the other Irish patriots who are suffering such indescribable things within their gloomy walls.

Amenities of Life in Texas.—The marvellous feat of William Tell with his historical cross-bow has been completely eclipsed in Texas. The people of that State have become so much addicted to the playful habit of shooting at each other that they have acquired an unprecedented degree of accuracy in their aim, and can single out an ear or a front tooth in an adversary, without endangering his jaw or head. Not long since, while a party of sportive Texans were displaying their skill by firing at a target, one of the number proposed a wager to the effect that if a cork were placed on a companion's head, and a silver dollar on the cork, he could knock the cork from under the dollar, leaving the coin in its place. As nobody but Texans were present, the wager was accepted, and at a distance of five paces from the courageous ranger who volunteered to support the target, the skilful marksman stood and took his aim. It is needless to say that the vaunted feat was successfully performed. Phil. Sheridan passed some time in Texas, and became somewhat familiar with the habits of the people. He is reported to have said, on his return to the civilized world, that if he owned two farms, one in Texas and one in the hot place, he would sell the one in Texas and live on the other, and his preferences will not cause much surprise.

Landis, that model "progressive Christian," is no sooner securely lodged in Moyamensing for a year, than Mrs. Dr. Landis turns up, and, "having resumed practice, offers her services," etc. The announcement concludes with the statement of "books for sale." What books? would be a pertinent inquiry for the authorities to ask; and if, as will in all likelihood prove to be the case, they should turn out to be the same vile documents that Landis was sent below for vending, the inquiry should be pushed so far as to send Mrs. Dr. Landis down Eleventh street to keep the "progressive Christian" company. We do not see that these books are the less dangerous when a woman becomes their vendor. While they are about it, it would be well for the authorities to make a clean job of the Landis family, if the law will warrant it.

Lion and Lamb.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, in discoursing upon the status of the Virginia question, says that State, "which went out of the Union like a lion, bids fair to come in like a lamb." The loyal people of the country will be unable to detect any impropriety in the metamorphosis, but a large majority of them will fail to see any necessity for mazzling the lamb when she is led back to the fold from which she rushed in such unseemly haste. The shepherd's crook should be laid upon her, to prevent another going astray, but it is hardly worth while to lay it on so roughly as to break her back.

"Dangerously Filthy" is the term which has been applied to New York city by official authority. For the sake of metropolitan pride, we regret the necessity which compels us to assure our neighbor city that Philadelphia is also "dangerously filthy." It will mortify New York immensely to learn that Philadelphia can fairly claim to be her rival, even in the matter of filth, but facts are stubborn things, and even metropolitan pride must submit to them.

The Exodus from Great Britain.—During the year 1869 the number of emigrants who left Liverpool was 172,731—a larger total than had been witnessed since 1852. Of the whole number 138,382 left for the United States, in the proportion of 57,320 English, 7231 Scotch, 29,056 Irish, and 44,775 "foreigners." The comparative insignificance of the Irish figure is accounted for by the fact that the great majority of emigrants in that country now sail from Irish ports.

Look to it.—A little girl who was lost in the streets of London recently, on being questioned as to her parentage and place of birth, declared that she was "the child of sin," and "was born in wrath!" Here's a go for Mrs. Stowe. This creature is undoubtedly a granddaughter of Lord Byron, or something of the sort.

English Criminal Statistics.—In the year 1866-67 the total strength of the constabulary in England and Wales was 24,073; in 1867-68 it was 25,832. Of this number, 9675 are represented by the metropolitan and city police. The criminal classes at large against whom this not very large army is arrayed amounted, for 1868, to more than 118,000, of whom 16,000 were under sixteen years of age, being an increase of 6000 over the total numbers of the preceding year. Of these, "known thieves and depredators" increased nearly 5 per cent., while "vagrants and tramps" show an increase of 11 per cent. In London the increase is nearly 10 per cent.; in commercial ports it is nearly 2 per cent.; in Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and other seats of the cotton and linen trade, it is only 0·3 per cent.; it is 13 per cent. in Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton; in the Eastern counties it is 6 per cent.; in the Southern and Southwestern counties it is 2 per cent. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in agricultural towns like Exeter, Lincoln, etc.; of 0·3 per cent. in Bradford, Halifax, and other towns of the woollen manufactures; of 1·7 per cent. in what are termed "pleasure towns," such as Bath, Brighton, Dover, and Leamington. The explanation of this change is probably to be found in the double fact that of late years there has been a steady influx of population into London and Manchester and other seats of industry, while there has been a corresponding decrease in such cities as Bath, Lincoln, and Exeter. In addition to those professional criminals who are at large, there are some 30,000 others whom the country is supporting at its own expense in buildings devoted to the punishment or reformation of crime. Of these it is not gratifying to learn that there is an increase of 8000 for the year 1868 over the year 1867. There is likewise an increase of more than 3000 in the number of persons apprehended during the same period. While it is satisfactory to learn that the number of murders known to have been committed in the year 1867-8 fell short by six of those which were committed in 1866-7, it is not pleasant to find out that the whole amount of crimes involving violence committed in 1867-8 exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly 3000. Offenses against property both with and without violence increased in a considerable ratio. The verdicts of "murder" returned by the coroners' juries were, in 1868, 261; in 1867, 255; in 1866, 272. The commitments for murder were, in 1868, 71; in 1867, 94. This last number was exceptionally high, including 36 persons brought to trial for the murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester. The annual sentences of death vary from 21 to 26 or 27, having always been under 30 since 1864. While these are diminishing, there is a correlative increase in sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment; and, few as are nowadays the sentences of death, the executions are still fewer. Of the minor offenders against whom summary proceedings are taken, 490,000 were arraigned and 143,000 discharged. The proportion of female convictions are on the increase. Offenses under the vagrant and police acts are steadily increasing. The apprehensions for these offenses would be much more numerous than they are if the police were more vigilant and observant. But, according to the dicta of some modern philosophers, tramps, beggars, and petty thieves are the legitimate products of wealth and civilization. Out of the 142,000 and odd people committed during the year 1868, fifty thousand could neither read nor write, and nearly ninety thousand read, or read and wrote, imperfectly. There is a daily average of 18,000 prisoners in confinement. There are 2530 officers, male and female, to look after these. There is one male warder to every 10·2 of the daily male prisoners, and one to every 7·9 of the females; a fact which implies the greater amount of "devil" in the criminals of the fair than of the ruder sex. The total cost is about £692,000 a year; about £56,000 of this is reimbursed by the produce of the prisoners' labor. The average charge for each prisoner is £37 a year. The cost of the constabulary increased from £1,920,000 in 1867 to over £2,000,000 in 1868, the average cost of each member of the force having risen from £72 in 1859 to more than £80 in 1868. It will be noticed that each prisoner costs nearly half as much per year as a member of the constabulary.

—Death was more than usually busy among the ranks of philologists last year. A few days ago there died Wilhelm Wackernagel, born in 1806, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of "Germanists" after Jacob Grimm. As early as 1827 he produced some of the first fruits of his studies, and in 1833 he published his history of the German hexameter and pentameter since Klopstock. In the same year he accepted a chair at the Basle University, and civic duties and honors were soon superadded to his professional calling. He became successively member of the Great Council and of the Stadrath of that ancient city, which had first bestowed upon him the honorary citizenship when the Prussian authorities had, in the political terrorism of the period, withdrawn from him his Prussian citizenship. Wackernagel's activity was as restless as it was many-sided. Philology, history of literature, of art, of manners and customs, philosophy of art, comparative mythology, and jurisprudence—he has written on all these subjects, and on all of them as a master. The enumeration of his separate works, greater or smaller, apart from the countless contributions to the "Schweizer Museum," the "Altdeutsche Blatter," the "Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Alterthum," the "Beitrage zur Geschichte und Literatur," etc., etc., would fill a goodly space. We may mention of his larger works the classical "Lesebuch," in three volumes, the edition of the "Schwabenspiegel," the (unfinished) "History of German Literature," the "Altdeutsches Worterbuch," an edition, undertaken jointly with Rieger, of Walter von der Vogelweide, etc., etc. Nor was he wanting in poetical genius. Many and charming are the contributions with which he has enriched the German songbooks of the present and future generations. He has died in the fullness of his powers and in the midst of his many labors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Rev. J. L. WITHEROW, Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:— WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. McFARLAND, Committee of Arrangements. 1 19 12t

☞ YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1870. TICKETS FOR ONE GENTLEMAN AND ONE LADY, FIVE DOLLARS. For sale at Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chesnut street; News Stand at the Continental Hotel; Hall of the Junger Mannerchor; J. P. Trau's Jewelry Store, second and Coates streets; and Henry Nuss' Store, No. 253 N. Eighth street. Also, Spectator's Tickets at 50 cents; and Ladies' Tickets at $1. 1 6 8 10 14 16 21 24 27

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA. The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the charter and laws of the Company, unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of March next. Annual dues for the present year reduced to five dollars. GEORGE F. MOULTON, Secretary and Librarian. January 18, 1870. 1 22 smw6t

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870. At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:— Hon. A. G. Cattell, S. T. Canby, J. W. Torrey, E. C. Knight, H. Craig, E. A. Souder, A. Whilldin, D. Noblit, Jr., J. F. Gross, R. Ervien, P. B. Mingle, J. W. Bullock, H. W. Catherwood. And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL, was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. 1 18 6t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened. 1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 304 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 1 24mwf6t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal. 1 22 7t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY Next, 25th instant, for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year, and to consider the Annual Report, and other business. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. G. R. TISDALL, Secretary. 1 24 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, SUBJECT:—"THE HOUSEHOLD."

HORACE GREELEY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22. SUBJECT:—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

These Lectures are delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 15 19 22 24 4t

☞ IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—By request of a large number of prominent citizens and friends of literature, CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., Will repeat his successful Lecture, IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS, AT CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26. MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF Will also appear, to properly illustrate the melodies of the Irish Bards. Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, which may be procured at Boner's, Trumpler's, and Carnerose' Music Stores, McGrath's, Trenwith's, and Peterson's Book Stores, and at Covert's Exchange, Continental Hotel. 1 21 fmw3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES, 1 22 8t Secretary.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF **WATCH CASES,** AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN **WATCHES,** No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 2 1 mwf6rp MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

CHARLES H. CRAVES, Real Estate and Land Agent, DULUTH, MINNESOTA. Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth. Address during January care of E. W. CLARK & CO., 12 16t PHILADELPHIA.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

We clip the following description of one of our well-known citizens from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:—

[*Correspondence of the Sentinel.*]

ar Sentinel:—After devoting my attention a week to the commercial interests of Philadelphia, I find the manufacturers and merchants waking up to the importance of securing the immense Western trade, which is now placed more directly within their reach by the late consolidation of the Pennsylvania Central with other railroads, now making a direct, unbroken line of transportation to Indianapolis, your celebrated railroad centre. A spirit of determination is aroused to extend their commerce through your city by a liberal use of the advertising columns of your valuable paper, learning, as they have, the intrinsic value of priater's ink.

Bidding adieu to mine host, Mr. S. M. Heulings, proprietor of the American Hotel, located on Chesnut street, opposite Independence Hall, which, by the way, is one of the most pleasant homes to be found in the country, I started to make my last call for the week, previous to taking my departure for New York, on Dr. Schenck, at his office. On arriving at my destination I learned that the Doctor had just returned from a duck hunt with a number of friends who had accompanied him in his private pleasure steamer named "Seaweed," in honor of the success of "Schenck's Seaweed Tonic." Having a desire to see the beautiful boat, I put in my appearance at the dock where she was moored, and was kindly invited by her owner to step aboard for a trip up the Delaware, which invitation I accepted with many anticipations of the pleasure I was to have. With a numerous company on board, we were soon steaming up the river, and swiftly gliding by the beautiful residences dotting its banks on either side. The "Seaweed" was built by one of Philadelphia's best boat-builders—is somewhat smaller than the Ohio river steamers, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements and conveniences.

To use a nautical expression, she was as taut and trim a little craft as I ever saw afloat, and we passengers had nothing to do but enjoy ourselves.

Just as the spires and steeples of the city were receding from sight we were summoned to the elegant state-room, where a tempting repast had been served up for our benefit. It is almost needless to say that we promptly responded to the call, and commenced the work of destruction with a will.

The dinner over, we returned to the cabin and indulged in a social smoke. Our fragrant Havanas were scarcely finished when the boat touched the landing-place near Dr. Schenck's rural residence. Disembarking, we reached the house after a short walk, and were heartily welcomed. After passing a very pleasant evening, we all retired to dream over the pleasures of the day.

A morning stroll over his farm, which comprises five hundred acres, three hundred of which are under good cultivation, convinced me of the fact that the Doctor follows his agricultural pursuits with the same energy as he has applied himself to curing that dread disease, consumption. On one acre, last season, he produced 450 bushels of potatoes, one bushel, weighing sixty-five pounds, numbering sixty-two potatoes. I was shown one carrot, grown on his farm, which was twenty-six inches long, and another twenty-two inches in circumference. His horses, cattle, and sheep are proof of his good judgment of fine-blooded stock. In fact, Dr. Schenck is one of the first farmers of Pennsylvania. His farm is situated only eighteen miles by water and sixteen by rail from the city of Philadelphia. Considering that the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad made it a passenger station on their line, and honored the same with his name, some time ago, when it was much smaller, he is justly looking forward with a great deal of hope to see "Schenck's Station" a thriving city at no distant day. He has secured all the lands he wants, and has commenced laying out and selling lots of a few acres each, which will make very desirable homes for persons doing business in Philadelphia who wish to avoid high rents. His estate contains a beautiful grove, at which Dr. Schenck generously gave the Philadelphia Washington Greys a picnic, including a free train to and from the grounds, last summer, in honor of his son's, P. H. Schenck, membership. This grove is reached direct by steamers and sail boats or by rail, and is bound to be the favorite picnic grounds in that vicinity. On the grounds adjacent to his mansion he has built several fine houses, which he is renting to persons from the city. These, with his farming tenants, constitute quite a population, and give Schenck's Station a lively appearance even at the present day. Dr. Schenck will soon announce and create a sensation by announcing to the public the rare medical virtues which he is convinced that the water of a spring which is situated in his lawn possesses. Now that he has secured all the land he wishes for the town project, there is no longer any reason for keeping this second Saratoga a secret. Dr. Schenck, however, owes his fame to the medicines which he has discovered for the cure of consumption, and a few words about his method of treating this disease may not prove uninteresting. In the first place, he does not claim that all cases of consumption can be cured, but does assert that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they have even been given up by their physicians, they need not despair. His treatment is unlike that of other physicans. He does not aim to check the disease at once, and leave the causes smothered, to show themselves in a worse form; but by the use of his Mandrake Pills he restores a healthy tone to the organs of digestion. The digestive powers in good order, food has its proper effect, the system is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their function in a normal and healthy manner; the healing power of his Pulmonic Syrup completes the cure.

That thousands who have been cured by the use of his celebrated medicines and the world at large owe Dr. Schenck a debt of gratitude, no one will pretend to doubt. It gives me much pleasure to announce that his son, J. H. Schenck, Jr., who has recently graduated with the highest honors from one of the best medical colleges in the United States, bids fair to equal his father as a successful physician.

Wishing my amiable host and hostess, as well as their affectionate family and chosen friends, adieu, I have inscribed on memory's page the anticipated pleasure more than fulfilled.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in an operetta by Offenbach entitled *The Little Duchess*. This will be the first performance of the piece in America, and as it is described as being more than usually lively and entertaining, we doubt not that it will prove a brilliant success. The Galton troupe during their present engagement have been drawing excellent houses, and the fair Susan appears to be more popular than ever.

On Friday next Mr. Thomas Whiffen will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT the last five nights of the military drama of *Not Guilty* are announced. This play is drawing crowded houses, but it is necessary to withdraw it while the popular interest is at its height, on account of other arrangements that cannot be set aside.

On Saturday will be produced the new sensational drama of *London*, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, which has been in preparation for some time. This play is said to be full of startling incidents and scenic effects, and the management promises that it shall be put upon the stage with the utmost care. Every scene is imported expressly from London, and represents in the most perfect manner some noted locality in the great city.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Dr. Savage" in his own comedy of *Playing with Fire*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new programme will be presented this evening, which will combine a vast variety of entertaining features.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE there will be an entire change of bill this evening, and a number of new burlesques will be presented.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some new tricks this evening at the Assembly Building.

"THE TALE OF A DOLPHIN."—Mr. D. Scattergood, former Series Editor of this paper, will deliver a humorous lecture with the above title on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, at the lecture room of the Mercantile Library. This lecture will be illustrated by thirty silhouettes, and a very amusing entertainment may be expected.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 1, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"The Household."

On Tuesday, February 22, Horace Greeley will discuss "The Woman Question."

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will repeat his lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads," at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Madame Josephine Schimpf will also appear and give a proper illustration to the melodies of the Irish Bards.

COLLINS, the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, is in town, having just returned from a most successful engagement in the South and West. He opens in Pittsburg on Monday evening next.

"KWEER KOMPANY."—At the request of numerous friends, B. F. Duane, X. T. K., will repeat his humorous entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany," to-morrow evening, at Natatorium Hall, on Broad street, below Walnut. Mr. Duane is an original humorist, and we can promise those who attend his performance that they will pass ninety minutes in very agreeable company.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH A BAD COUGH OR COLD, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 13 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

EVERY one interested in Sewing Machines should call and see the "Parham" in operation; it is adapted to a greater range of work than any other machine. Sold on terms to suit all. Office and salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 927 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

REBUILDING OUR STORE.

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Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.

See our Overcoats at $7·50.
See our Overcoats at 8·00.
See our Overcoats at 8·50.
See our Overcoats at 9·00.
See our Overcoats at 9·50.
See our Overcoats at 10.00.
See our Overcoats at 10·50.
See our Overcoats at 11·00.
See our Overcoats at 11·75.
See our Overcoats at 12·50.
See our Overcoats at 13·50.
See our Overcoats at 15·00.
See our Overcoats at 16·00.
See our Overcoats at 17·00.
See our Overcoats at 18·00.
See our Overcoats at 19·00.
See our Overcoats at 20·00.
See our Overcoats at 21·00.
See our Overcoats at 22·50.
See our Overcoats at 24·00.
See our Overcoats at 25·00.
See our Overcoats at 27·50.

All kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Garments in proportion.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

IMPORTANT TO ART CONNOISSEURS.—Messrs. G. Pelman and James Richardson will sell, at the galleries, No. 1029 Chesnut street, their large and very valuable collection of high class Paintings, in elegant gilt frames. The collection will comprise 125 Paintings, principally of the Dusseldorf school. Will be arranged for examination for one week, commencing Thursday, 27th inst. Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE REASON the Parham New Family Sewing Machine is the cheapest, is because it is the best for all kinds of family sewing.
Sold on instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—GILL.—On Wednesday evening, January 19, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, Pastor of Westminster Church, HENRY R. DUNHAM, Jr., of New York, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Captain William H. Gill, U. S. A., officer in charge of Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

LILY—WALKER.—In Sts. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, on January 18, 1870, by Rev. John J. Elcock, HENRY F. LILY, of Harford county, Maryland, to Miss MARY A. WALKER, of this city.

DIED.

FAHY.—On the 23d instant, MYRY, daughter of Margaret and the late William Fahy, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, N. E. corner of Hutchinson and Thompson streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HILL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES HILL, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1210 Marlborough street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HEISER.—On the 23d instant, GEORGE W. HEISER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Palestine Lodge, No. 271, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1414 Hanover street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Palmer Ground.

MANN.—On Sunday orning, the 23d instant, JOHN MITCHELL, son of Dr. William M. and Catharine K. Mann.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2026 Vine street, on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Hartsville, Bucks county.

MOORE.—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Sacramento City, California, January 22, Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., in the 48th year of his age.

REILLEY.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, Mr. JOHN T. REILLEY, in the 42d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON, NO. 918 CHESNUT STREET, RECEIVED TO-DAY—
5 CASES WHITE GROUND SPRING CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND PURPLE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ORIENTAL LUSTRE, 25 CENTS.
1 CASE GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·25.
2 CASES LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·75 AND $2.
1 CASE ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, LARGEST SIZE.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS, 75 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL TAMISES, 87½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK CORDED EDGE RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 CASE BLACK MIXED WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, $1·25 AND $1·75. 1 21 5tp

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 18 f15p

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, JANUARY 24,

TO CLOSE OUT

The BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. 1 22 3t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 ¥

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 450 Chesnut street.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Excelsior Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY at PEYSER'S, No. 816 S. EIGHTH Street. 1p 1mpd

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 63 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 19 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 ¥

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 ¥

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile.	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitable double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

DE HAVEN & BROS.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BANKERS, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THESE BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
1 11 tuths3t Fth No 54 CLIFF Street, New York.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

CITY WARRANTS

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 13 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 ¥

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FINANCIAL.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 24

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.

BY

Burglary, Fire, or Accident.

The Safe Deposit Company,

IN THEIR

New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, whose of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,

SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

COAL.

PERCIVAL F. BELL. HEWSON HEAPE.

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7 ¥ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Eagle Vein Nut	5·50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1413 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton 6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 207, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. [1 13 1m

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

From Turner & Co. we have received the February number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following list of articles:—

"Frederick the Great, III." Illustrated. "Tell Me." "Beast, Bird, and Fish," fourth paper.) Illustrated. "The Andes and the Amazon." Illustrated. "South-coast Saunterings in England," (Saunter V). Illustrated. "The Consequences." "Anteros," II. "Flood-tide." "Mirabeth." "A Brave Lady." Illustrated. "Mary Russell Mitford." "Along the Wires." "Paraguay and her Enemies," with a map of Paraguay. "A Promise is a Promise." "The Game Waterfowl of America." "Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price." By Lord Lytton. "A Chat on Bells." "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer."

From the article entitled "A Chat on Bells," we quote as follows:—

The bell most frequently heard in Catholic countries is that which is rung in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, especially since these sounds, originally intended as an admonition to prayers, have become signals for the beginning of school-hours and the return home of the weary laborer in the fields from his day's work. The evening bell is by far the oldest, as we may judge from the severity with which the curfew (*couvre feu*) was enforced by the Norman masters of England, who prohibited the burning of any fire or light after this bell had been rung at seven or eight o'clock. This was, however, by no means an evidence of Norman tyranny, for the same regulations prevailed nearly throughout Christendom, in order to protect the houses, which were almost universally of wood, from being burned and robbed by evil-doers. It was only under Pope John XXII, in 1330, that the three recitals of the Ave Maria, which are now customary in Catholic countries, were required during the ringing of this evening bell. These prayers were originally prescribed as a protection against the infidels and an intercession for the souls of the slain crusaders; now they are not unfairly suggestive of a blessing invoked upon the finished labors of the day. Travellers give most impressive descriptions of the deep and touching impression produced by the instantaneous effect of this custom, when the first sound of the bell produces in the house and on the high-road, on the public promenade and in the crowded assembly, an immediate cessation of work or movement—all doff their hats, the devout sink on their knees, and a whole population invokes in silence the aid of Heaven.

The tolling of bells arose originally, and in the very oldest times apparently, from a desire of dying persons thus to appeal to their brethren to offer prayers in their behalf. Gradually, however, the custom prevailed of making this appeal not for the living but for the departed, and special modifications were introduced in order to inform the neighborhood of the sex, age, and condition of the deceased. In Protestant countries this custom has become almost obsolete, although in England the passing bell is yet occasionally rung to announce a death. But the tolling of bells during the funeral is all the more general in spite of its superstitious origin. It was first intended to keep off evil spirits from the procession; and hence not only church bells were rung, but the mourners also were armed with small hand-bells for the same purpose. This is one of the most curious cases in which Christianity long continued the usages of heathen antiquity, for the latter also employed "sounding brass" to keep off demons at the time of public sacrifices and solemn ceremonies. A similar reason led to the ringing of a small bell which precedes the priest who carries the holy communion to a dying person, and which invariably accompanies the "venerabile" on its white horse when the Pope is on his travels. These bells obtained in some mysterious way so sacred a character that oaths were sworn upon them in England—a custom which still survives in Ireland: so that, as late as 1832, a rural justice of the peace in the county of Clare allowed such an oath to be sworn on a very ancient "Clog-orgha," or Golden Bell. Thieves are reported to have been so afraid of the powers of this bell that they have preferred confessing their guilt and restoring the stolen property to being confronted with the dread instrument. This Golden Bell has, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, belonged to a family of Keane, of Beech Park. It is of very rude shape, oval, cast of bronze, and covered with thin plates of gilt silver, and in its way, beyond doubt, one of the most remarkable bells in existence.

In Schiller's admirable poem, "The Bell," the words *fulgura frango*, "I break lightning," are added to the other powers with which bells are endowed, and present another instance of the perversion of a good and appropriate custom into vile superstition. The early Church permitted the ringing of bells upon the approach of violent storms and the breaking out of fires, in order to summon good Christians to offer their prayers to the Almighty in behalf of the poor sufferers. Soon, however, the opinion began to prevail that the bells themselves possessed a magic power to scatter thunder-clouds, to drive off hail, and to extinguish fires, because all these pernicious occurrences were vulgarly ascribed to the agency of evil demons, and the consecrated bell could defy the emissaries of Satan. Even the Reformation was not quite able to dispel this common error; and down to the last century violent disputes were carried on on the question, whether it was the magic power of holy bells, or merely the concussion of the air caused by their ringing, which occasionally succeeded in breaking tempest-clouds. Finally, however, careful observation led to the conviction that the ringing of bells, so far from being useful on such occasions, actually caused great calamities; and the Academy of Paris once published a remarkable case of twenty-four neighboring churches being destroyed by lightning while their bells were rung, although other churches, which lay between, remained unharmed because they kept silence.

Really useful bells are, on the other hand, the huge instruments suspended on exposed rocks on dangerous coasts, like that on Bell Rock, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where already the old monks of Aberbrothock used to ring a bell in foul weather, in order to warn vessels off the treacherous rock. Other localities on the English and French coasts have even two or more bells for similar purposes. Nor are they wanting on high mountain passes, as on the Great Veen and near the famous convent of St. Bernard; while in Russia the village bells are rung during heavy snow storms for the benefit of bewildered travellers.

As every good ear instinctively loves to hear harmonious sounds in the ringing of bells, the latter have from time immemorial been subjected to various processes in order to make them musical. In a MS. which is ascribed to the sixth century a monk is already seen busily engaged in striking five little bells which are suspended on an iron rod, and the probability is that such miniature chimes were used to direct and accompany the chanting of psalms and hymns. England has always been renowned for successful efforts of this kind. A Cambridge printer, Fabian Stedman, published already in the seventeenth century a book on "Change-ringing in regular peals;" and a famous society of college youths, presided over by warners, used to travel about the country practising on all church steeples to which they could obtain access, and amusing the people by their strange performances. England became known abroad as the Ringing Island, and the art was reduced to strict and useful rules. The Netherlands are, however, now the real home of chimes, of which the first was there made in 1487 by an artist of Alost. Nearly every church steeple and tower there has its set of bells, which are nowadays rarely played by hand, but by means of a regular mechanism, performing after the manner of clock-work, and yet allowing a musical artist free access to the keyboard. The larger cities can by no means boast of the finest chimes, though Amsterdam has one of twenty bells, which weigh 25,000 pounds; but the finest and fullest are often found in smaller places, and the comparatively insignificant town of Delft boasts of the largest and most costly chimes in the world.

Miniature chimes of the simplest kind are finally found in districts where grazing of cattle is practised by a people naturally endowed with a keen appreciation of musical sounds, as in Thuringia and Switzerland. In these regions the bells with which the herds are provided are so attuned that their sounds harmonize, and under all circumstances produce pleasing accords. This has led to the well-known *Ranz des Vaches*, a kind of national song of the Swiss, which was said to exercise such irresistible effects on the minds of the people, especially when away from their native mountains, that the French kings had to prohibit its being played by regimental bands, lest their faithful Swiss guards should sicken and die of homesickness!

Russia holds the foremost rank with regard to the number and size of her bells. Every church has its complete set, and Moscow is said to possess alone seventeen hundred of them; while a single steeple boasts of four stories, with thirty-seven large bells. Hence the noise is almost appalling, especially on holidays, and most especially on Easter-Sunday, when every body, from the highest to the lowest, has the right to mount a steeple and strike the bells as long and as hard as he chooses. The Church of St. John (Joan), in the ancient city, claims the precedence over all others in point of number and fabulous size of its bells, although the accounts are so extraordinary in some cases as to make it difficult to ascertain the truth. It is certain, however, that after the city had been burned to make it useless to the French invaders, one of the bells, called the Big, and weighing 124,000 pounds, which had fallen to the ground, was recast at the Emperor's bidding, and then weighed—thanks to considerable additions of superior bell-metal—144,000 pounds. It is twenty-one feet high, and measures eighteen feet in diameter, while its outside is ornamented with the images of the Imperial family, and with *haut*-relief groups of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John. This is in all probability the largest bell in use; but its size is surpassed by one which seems never to have been hung even. It is called *Tzar Kolokol*, the "Emperor of Bells," weighs 400,000 pounds, and measures twenty-two feet and a half in diameter. Cast in the days of the Empress Ann, it was for some unaccountable reason left in the cavity in the ground in which it had been formed, till the Emperor Nicholas ordered it to be taken out, and had it placed on a brick foundation at the foot of the great Joan. England also used to be particularly rich in bells till the days when the convents were destroyed; they were then recklessly disposed of, and scattered all over the world. It is reported that Henry VIII once wagered a hundred pounds and one of the belfries of London with four of the largest bells in the city, and that Sir Miles Partridge, who won the bet, had them melted down, and sold the valuable bell-metal. Others were sent to Russia, and many found on their way a grave in the waves. There are, however, numerous bells and sets of bells still in existence of great size and beauty; as the ten bells of the cathedral at Exeter; the twelve bells of Southwark, nine of which are over four hundred years old; and the famous chime of St. Leonard, in Shoreditch, which Queen Elizabeth enjoyed so much that she always stopped to listen to their merry ringing when they welcomed her on her return to London. University Church, in Cambridge, has a set which Handel spoke of admiringly; and Great Tom, of Christ Church College, Oxford, is known all over England. The largest bells are of recent origin, and foremost among them are those of St. Peter's, in York Minster, and the famous hour-bell of the new Houses of Parliament—Big Ben, of Westminster—which weighs 33,600 pounds. The fondness of the common people for their bells is well illustrated by the popular song about London bells:—

Gay go up and gay go down,
Do ring the bells of London town.

Halfpence and farthings,
Say the bells of St. Martin's.

Oranges and lemons,
Say the bells of St. Clement's.

Pancakes and fritters,
Say the bells of St. Peter's.

Two sticks and an apple,
Say the bells of Whitechapel.

Kettles and pans,
Say the bells of St. Anne's.

You owe me ten shillings,
Say the bells of St. Helen's.

When will you pay me?
Say the bells of Old Bailey.

When I grow rich,
Say the bells of Shoreditch.

Pray when will that be?
Say the bells of Stepney.

I am sure I don't know,
Says the great bell of Bow.

In France the Vandal destruction of bells at the time of the great Revolution was even more fatal than in England, and yet here also a few remarkable chimes have been happily preserved. The most famous of all French bells is the great bourdon of Notre Dame, in Paris, which dates from the year 1400, when it received the name of the donor's wife, Jaqueline. It was, however, repeatedly recast, and at last with such success that its sound is now as magnificent as melodious, producing a perfect accord. In 1794 it was taken down, lest it should be used as an alarm-bell, and was not rehung till the celebration of the Concordat, in 1802, since which it is only rarely used, except on great holidays, when it requires sixteen men for its ringing. Other countries can boast likewise of fine bells, and Germany has especially some of the most musical; but many can, unfortunately, no longer be used, because their ringing might endanger the steeples in which they are suspended. Erfurth boasts of a gigantic Maria Glorioss, which is for this reason condemned to perpetual silence; while the largest of all is probably hanging in the steeple of St. Stephen's, in Vienna. It was cast, under Joseph I, out of one hundred and eighty cannons, taken from the Turks, and is most richly adorned with an abundance of sculptures and inscriptions; and yet it is claimed for the bell of the Strasburg Cathedral that it surpasses all the bells of the world in beauty of form and richness of ornamentation.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The Last Will and Testament of the Richest Peer in England—Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Personal Estate.

From the Illustrated London News.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, K. C., P. C., of Eaton Hall, Chester; Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, Dorset; and Grosvenor House, London, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to his relict, the Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, and his sons-in-law, the Right Hon. Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, Earl of Macclesfield, and Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the joint acting executors. The trustees appointed are his sons-in-law, Lord Wenlock and Lord Leigh. The personalty was sworn under £800,000. The will is dated April 17, 1867, with five codicils, the last dated August 31, 1868; and his lordship died at Fonthill, Wilts, October 31, 1869, aged 74, leaving two sons and eight daughters. The bequests are numerous and large. To his Private Secretary, W. R. Glennie, he leaves £400 a year; to George Allen, his Election Agent, £200 a year; John R. Lyons, £200 a year; Samuel Ullett, £120 a year; George Hughes, his Halkyn Agent, £100 a year; Thomas Fleming, £100 a year; John Richmond, his Dorsetshire agent, £80 a year; G. T. West, late porter at the Grosvenor Estate Office, London, £60 a year; and to Eleanor, daughter of his late agent, W. Batten, of Shaftesbury, £40 a year; to Lord Ebury, his lordships' brother, £20,000; to Cecil T. Parker, £10,000. He bequeathes to his daughter, Lady Theodora, on the decease of his relict, certain estates in Motcombe; and to his son-in-law, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, certain estates in Wiltshire. His estates in Dorsetshire he leaves to his son Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, subject to the Marchioness' life interest therein, and a provision for his daughter, Lady Theodora, to whom he has made an appointment in her favor from a sum of £50,000 under the will of the first marquis. He devises to his eldest son, Hugh Lupus, now Marquis of Westminster, his estates in the county palatine of Chester and the principality of Wales; and leaves him all MSS. and books at Eaton Hall, with the gold torques, armor, stone groups, marble statues, granite seats, Egyptian figures, together with all the ordinary household furniture. He also leaves to his eldest son all the Parliamentary books and papers at Grosvenor House, and all the furniture of Halkyn Castle, Flintshire; his thoroughbred stud, his silver stars, gold ornaments, the onyx George set in brilliants, court sword, and Count Orloff's sabre, Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Steward's uniform, Garter robes, and Parliamentary robes and coronet. There are certain jewels left to his wife for her life, which, after her decease, are to revert to the holder of the title as heirlooms. His lordship has made bequests by way of remembrance to each of his daughters, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Wenlock, Lady Leigh, Lady Octavia, and Lady Theodora. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife for life, and, after her decease, to his son, Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, absolutely.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4 204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

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1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
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A NEW POEM BY SWINBURNE.

THE COMPLAINT OF MONNA LISA.

DECAMERON.

There is no woman living that draws breath
So sad as I, though all things sadden her,
There is not one upon life's weariest way
Who is weary as I am weary of all but death.
Forward when I look as looks the sunflower
All day with all his whole soul toward the sun;
While in the sun's sight I make moan all day,
And all night on my sleepless maiden bed
Weep and call out on death, O love, and thee,
That thou or he would take me to the dead,
And know not what thing evil I have done
That life should lay such heavy hand on me.
Alas, Love, what is this thou wouldst with me?
What honor shalt thou have to quench my breath,
Or what shall my heart broken profit thee?
O Love, O great god Love, what have I done,
That thou shouldst hunger so after my death?
My heart is harmless as my life's first day:
Seek out some false fair woman, and plague her
Till her tears even as my tears fill her bed:
I am the least flower in thy flowery way,
But till my time be come that I be dead
Let me live out my flower-time in the sun
Though my leaves shut before the sunflower.
O Love, Love, Love, the kingly sunflower!
Shall he the sun hath looked on look on me,
That live down here in shade, out of the sun,
Here living in the sorrow and shadow of death?
Shall he that feeds his heart full of the day
Care to give mine eyes light, or my lips breath?
Because she loves him shall my lord love her
Who is a worm in my lord's kingly way?
I shall not see him or know him alive or dead;
But thou, I know thee, O Love, and pray to thee
That in brief while my brief life-days be done,
And the worm quickly make my marriage-bed.
For underground there is no sleepless bed,
But here since I beheld my sunflower
These eyes have slept not, seeing all night and day
His sun-like eyes, and face fronting the sun.
Wherefore if anywhere be any death,
I would fain find and fold him fast to me,
That I may sleep with the world's eldest dead,
With her that died seven centuries since, and her
That went last night down the night-wandering way.
For this is sleep indeed, when labor is done,
Without love, without dreams, and without breath,
And without thought, O name unnamed! of thee.
O, but forgetting all things, shall I thee?
Wilt thou not be as now about my bed
There underground as here before the sun?
Shall not thy vision vex me alive and dead,
Thy moving vision without form or breath?
I read long since the bitter tale of her
Who read the tale of Launcelot on a day,
And died, and had no quiet after death,
But was moved ever along a weary way,
Lost with her love in the underworld; ah me,
O my king, O my lordly sunflower,
Would God to me too such a thing were done!
But if such sweet and bitter things be done,
Then, flying from life, I shall not fly from thee.
For in that living world without a sun
Thy vision will lay hold upon me dead,
And meet and mock me, and mar my peace in death.
Yet if, being wroth, God had such pity on her,
Who was a sinner and foolish in her day,
That even in hell they twain should breathe one breath,
Why should he not in somewise pity me?
So if I sleep not in my soft strait bed
I may look up and see my sunflower
As he the sun in some divine strange way.
O poor my heart, well knowest thou in what way
This sore sweet evil unto us was done.
For on a holy and a heavy day
I was arisen out of my still small bed
To see the knights tilt, and one said to me
"The king," and seeing him, somewhat stopped my breath,
And if the girl spake more, I heard not her,
For only I saw what I shall see when dead,
A kingly flower of knights, a sunflower,
That shows against the sunlight like the sun,
And like a fire, O heart, consuming thee,
The fire of love that lights the pyre of death.
Howbeit, I shall not die an evil death
Who have loved in such a sad and sinless way,
That this my love, lord, was no shame to thee.
So when mine eyes are shut against the sun,
O my soul's sun, O the world's sunflower,
Thou nor no man will quite despise me dead.
And dying I pray with all my low last breath
That thy whole life may be as was that day,
That feast-day that made troth-plight death and me,
Giving the world light of thy great deeds done:
And that fair face brightening thy bridal bed
That God be good as God hath been to her.
That all things goodly and glad remain with her,
All things that make glad life and goodly death;
That as a bee sucks from a sunflower
Honey, when summer draws delighted breath,
Her soul may drink of thy soul in like way,
And love make life a fruitful marriage-bed.
Where day may bring forth fruits of joy to day,
And night to night till days and nights be dead.
And as she gives light of her love to thee,
Give thou to her the old glory of days long done;
And either give some heat of light to me,
To warm me where I sleep without the sun.
O sunflower made drunken with the sun,
O knight whose lady's heart draws thine to her,
Great king, glad lover, I have a word to thee.
There is a weed lives out of the sun's way,
Hid from the heat deep in the meadow's bed,
That swoons and whitens at the wind's least breath,
A flower star-shaped, that all a summer day
Will gaze her soul out on the sunflower
For very love till twilight finds her dead.
But the great sunflower heeds not her poor death,
Knows not when all her loving live is done;
And so much knows my lord the king of me.
Aye, all day long he has no eye for me;
With golden eye following the golden sun
From rose-colored to purple-pillowed bed,
From birthplace to the flame-lit place of death,
From eastern end to western of his way.
So mine eye follows thee, my sunflower,
So the white star-flower turns and yearns to thee,
The sick weak weed, not well alive or dead,
Trod underfoot if any pass by her,
Pale, without color of summer or summer breath
In the shrunk shuddering petals, that have done
No work but love, and die before the day.
But thou, to-day, to-morrow, and every day,
Be glad and great, O love whose love slays me.
Thy fervent flower made fruitful from the sun
Shall drop its golden seed in the world's way,
That all men thereof nourished shall praise thee
For grain and flower and fruit of works well done.
Till thy shed seed, O shining sunflower,
Bring forth such such growth of the world's garden-bed
As like the sun shall outlive age and death.
And yet I would thine heart had heed of her
Who loves thee alive; but not till she be dead,
Come, love, then, quickly, and take her utmost breath.
Song, speak, for me who am dumb as are the dead;
From my sad bed of tears I send forth thee,
To fly all day from sun's birth to sun's death
Down the sun's way after the flying sun,
For love of her that gave thee wings and breath,
Ere day be done, to seek the sunflower.

VICHY, 29 Juillet, 1869.

BASE BALL.

The Great Chicago Nine a Fizzle—A Lamentation.

Chicago is convulsed to its depths by the delays and disappointments which have attended the organization of its much-talked-of base-ball club. The matter appears to have been badly managed, and the *Tribune* has opened its guns on the laggards. That paper says:—

It now seems that the project of organizing a first-class base ball club in Chicago for the year 1870 is a total failure. Indeed, that such is the fact scarcely admits of a doubt. Unpleasant and humiliating though it may be to admit that Chicago can fail in anything she undertakes, the admission is due, as is also the announcement, to such of our citizens as have interested themselves in the matter, and have counted upon great things in that connection. We are not to have a first-class base ball club. That is the long and short of it. The thing has fizzled. To-day, over three months after the preliminary organization was effected, the famous Chicago nine, which was to have beaten the "Red Stockings" in particular and the world in general, consists of two players! One of these is first-class; the other doubtful. During these thirteen weeks the cream of the professionals, which Chicago might have had but for a series of miserable blunders, have been absorbed into other clubs, so that, out of the total number of disengaged players in the United States at the present time, it would be impossible to select a strictly first-class nine. The cause is—bungling inefficiency on the part of those who have had the management of matters. The prospect was auspicious in the beginning. There was no lack of moral and pecuniary support. All that remained to be done was the exercise of a little prompt, energetic, discreet activity. Unfortunately, a majority of the organizers were not up to this sort of thing. Instead of proceeding at once to attend to the matter by the selection and formal engagement of a nine, these bunglers allowed the days, and weeks, and months to slip by, doing many things which they ought not to have done, and leaving undone many things which they ought to have done. Scores of desirable players throughout the country applied for engagement, but delay after delay ensued; slates made upon one day were smashed the next; everybody was attending to the duties of somebody else and neglecting his own; unauthorized and untrustworthy parties were admitted to the inner workings of the affair, so that steps which should have been discreetly kept secret for a time were divulged and published broadcast, thus altogether frustrating important plans; unwarrantable authority was individually assumed, frequently in direct contravention to legitimate and deliberate resolves upon the part of the organization itself—in short, everything was done precisely as it should not have been done, and the result is a total failure. A base-ball club may, and probably will, be selected and announced within the next few weeks; but it will not be the nine which might have been secured, nor will it be a nine capable of worsting all other clubs.

The club, judging from present indications, will be under the absolute control of a well-known sporting man of this city, who will thus be enabled to wield a power of considerable pecuniary advantage to himself and friends, should he see fit to use it to that end. From the fact that he is not in the habit of turning his back upon favorable opportunities of this kind, it may be safely predicted that the "Base Ball Ring" will be added to his list of distinctions in that line. Whatever the nine may prove to be in point of efficiency, and however much or little credit it may be able to reflect upon Chicago, it is to be regretted, for the credit of base ball, which has not hitherto sunk to the questionable level of some other sporting matters, that its reputation must, to so great an extent, be governed by circumstances wholly beyond its control. Such seem to be the settled probabilities with reference to the matter.

—Monroe, Mich., has had its case of breach of promise to marry, the fair plaintiff of fifty-seven suing a youth of twenty, who promised to marry her if she would buy him a suit of clothes. The suit had the desired effect, and they were married by the Justice before whom the case was brought, the bride excusing her importunity by saying she wanted some one to saw her wood.

—A young man who was sued for breach of promise in Birmingham, Pa., on Saturday, said in justification that the would-be bride was a Methodist, while he was a Lutheran. Equal to the emergency, the young lady announced her willingness to renounce her Methodism and attend the Lutheran Church, and he then being nothing loth, the two hearts now beat as one.

—Every day a dove visits a fruit stand in Boston, lights upon the shoulder of the attendants, and is fed and petted.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. (1 17 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm. dation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 1 11 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON, 1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON, Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON, Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 27 "A m 6m No. 26 N. SECOND Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS, 1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Cerry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:48, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbar

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BLOODY DEED.

Three Men Stabbed, One Fatally, in the Sixteenth Ward.

The neighborhood of Fifth street and Girard avenue was thrown into an intense state of excitement last night by the enactment of a bloody deed which has this morning resulted in the death of one of the parties. About half-past ten o'clock Dennis Corkrey, Timothy O'Leary, and Timothy Sullivan, whilst about leaving the house of O'Leary, on Fifth street above the avenue, were accosted by an inebriated German, named Frank Quick. In reply to his remarks he was told to continue on his way home. This seemed to incense him, and turning to Sullivan he called him ——, and threatened to cut his —— guts out, at the same time making a thrust at him with a knife, which penetrated his overcoat, vest, shirt, and undershirt, and inflicted a flesh wound upon the left side of about five inches in length. Sullivan at once turned and fled from Quick, who then made a lunge at O'Leary, but he fortunately escaped with a slight abrasion of the left arm.

Quick next assaulted Corkrey, whom he stabbed in the abdomen, and then walked down to the avenue and up Randolph street, where he was captured by Officer William E. Larasson, of the Tenth district, who had heard of the affair, and followed him. The first intimation Sullivan or O'Leary had of Corkrey's being stabbed was his approaching them with his entrails protruding. He was at once removed to a drug store on Fifth street, near the avenue, where his wound was partially attended to. The sight was a sickening one. A perfect pool of blood surrounded the unfortunate man, and his intestines were plainly visible.

Early this morning he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lingered until 12 o'clock, noon, when death ensued. Deceased was a shoemaker by trade, married, and resided at No. 819 Essex street.

Quick was taken to the Tenth District Station House, where, on being searched, the knife was found in his coat pocket, both it and the pocket being stained with blood. His shirt sleeves appeared as though they had been dipped in a bucket of blood. The knife is a double-bladed one, brass-handled, and about three and a half inches long. Quick is a cabinet-maker by occupation, about forty years of age, father of a family, and resides at No. 1503 North Fifth street. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-morrow at 3 P. M.

EXAMINATION OF THE CITY BRIDGES.—An examination of the city bridges has recently been made by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, who reports that the Girard Avenue Bridge is in an unsatisfactory condition, and should receive the early attention of Councils. The opening of the park on the west side of the Schuylkill has made this bridge an important one to our citizens, and therefore should be, in the opinion of the Chief, made perfectly safe.

The Wire Bridge at Fairmount also needs repair, and the Engineer states that he would recommend new cables if Councils had not adopted plans for a new one. The cables are not thought to be in danger of breaking, but there is no means of ascertaining the fact.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The weather clerk is apparently out of sorts.

—The new arrangement styled a door, at the Central Telegraph Station, is a botch.

—Prince Arthur was allowed to pass without being interviewed.

—Another deed of blood committed through rum last night.

—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, meets to-morrow in Spring Garden Hall.

—Is it ever going to freeze? is the latest query.

—The butchers' ball comes off to-night.

—Market street needs cleaning.

A LARGE COLLECTION.—The congregation of the Universalist Church of the Messiah, Locust street, below Broad, has for several years been laboring under a heavy debt. Yesterday morning was the time appointed to receive contributions for the liquidation of at least a portion of it. The collection was made, and to the astonishment of all it reached the sum of $13,000, which is more than sufficient to pay off the entire debt.

LARCENY OF A WHEELBARROW.—Howard Glading, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, forcibly entered the cellar of building No. 1310 Poplar street. As he was coming out, dragging a wheelbarrow after him, Officer Book put in an appearance and took him into custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed for trial.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Annie Sherry, aged sixteen months, was burned to death at half-past eight o'clock this morning, by her clothes taking fire from a stove, near which she was playing, at her residence, No. 168 Adam street, Frankford. Her mother was in a neighbor's house at the time.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of single tickets for any one of the lectures of the second series of this course will commence to day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. The first lecturer will be Wendell Phillips, who will discourse upon "The Questions of To-morrow," on the evening of January 31.

ANOTHER ARRESTED.—A lad named Charles Green had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, charged with being concerned in the robbery at the Newsboys' Home. The prisoner was arrested at Third and Chesnut streets by one of the Reserves. He was bound over in $1000 bail to answer.

SEVERELY INJURED.—This morning Thomas McKnight, aged 21 years, fell from the third story of a house at Darby road and Chesnut streets, and was seriously injured. He was removed to No. 13 S. Thirty-eighth street, where he was properly cared for.

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the barn of Mr. George V. Wrecks and Mr. George Yeakel, near Chestnut Hill, was destroyed by fire. A ton of hay was stored on the premises at the time. The loss is estimated at $900. No insurance.

THE GALLOWS.—A meeting of the friends of the "Repeal of the Death Penalty" will be held at Mercantile Library Hall, Tenth street, above Chesnut, to-night at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Eli K. Price will preside. Mr. Bovee and others will address the meeting. Admission free.

THEFT OF A POCKET BOOK.—James Wilson has been committed by Alderman Collins for the larceny of a pocket-book, containing five dollars, from a man who was making purchases in a grocery store at Thirteenth and Christian streets.

RESIDENCE ROBBED.—On Thursday last the residence of Mr. Hammond, in the Twenty-fifth ward, near Harrowgate lane, was entered by thieves, and robbed of a silver watch, pistol, and a small sum of money.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday the wheelwright shop of Thomas Knapp, near Holmesburg, was entered by thieves, and robbed of a lot of tools to the value of seventy-five dollars.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Yesterday eleven corner loungers were arrested in the Seventh district, and thirty in the Second district. The prisoners were all held to bail to keep the peace.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115¾; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 54¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 94¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾. Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams.

This morning the following judgments were given:—

Chief Justice Thompson:—

Hargreaves vs. Rea. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Augier vs. Augier. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. This was a divorce case tried in the Common Pleas a year or so ago, in which the husband claimed a divorce upon the ground of desertion on the part of the wife, he complaining that she persistently refused for a long period to live with him in the apartments he saw fit to engage for their accommodation. It was in evidence, however, that he broke up their home during her absence at the sea shore, and then took rooms at a boarding-house, and she declined to join him there because he had already treated her with cold indifference when house-keeping, and she feared he would continue such behavior before strangers in a boarding-house, and having good grounds for such fear, she knew that life under such circumstances would be burdensome and intolerable. The trial below resulted in a judgment for the husband, granting the divorce on the ground of desertion by the wife. The case then came before this court upon a writ of error, and was fully argued by counsel on both sides. After a full consideration, the Court decided that the judgment of the Court below was erroneous, and therefore reversed it. The opinion, delivered by the Chief Justice, concluded by saying that the facts in the case were such as should have required the Judge below to dismiss the libellant's application as unfit to be allowed, and therefore reversed the judgment, and dismissed the libellant's bill at the costs of the libellant.

Read, Justice:—

Haywood vs. Sloan. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

McGee, Hicks & Co. vs. Raignel et all. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Weaver vs. Ladd. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Sharswood, Justice:—

Yard's appeal. Appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. This case tested the validity of the charitable devises in the will of Dr. George S. Hamill, which the Court decided to be valid, affirming the decree of the court below.

Mays vs. The Manufacturers' National Bank of Philadelphia. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Moore, et al. vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and judgment given for defendant in the demurrer.

Livesey vs. The City of Philadelphia. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Connelly vs. McKean. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

By Williams, Justice:—

Fuller vs. Murphy. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Marshall Short vs. Philip H. Stevenson. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *procedendo* awarded.

The Columbia county list was taken up.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Wm. Genley vs. Oliver Fales. An action on a book account to recover for hauling stone for the defendant. The defense set up that plaintiffs demand was exorbitant. Jury out.

Thomas Abrahams vs. Alex. Potter. An action to recover back money paid to defendant for an interest in certain oil land, upon the representation that the property was to be bought for a small price and sold for a large profit; it being alleged that the tract was purchased, but no sale of it was ever effected. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Charles Matthews, Administrator, vs. Thomas Thomas. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $300.

Isaac W. Hughes vs. George W. Rankin. An action on a promissory note, to recover against defendant as an endorser. The defense alleged that Mr. Rankin was induced to endorse by a false representation that the principal was a man of means and able to meet the obligation. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Joseph Myers vs. Martin Goodman. An action to recover for clothing furnished to defendant's son. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Prison cases were before the court to-day.

John Lukins was convicted of assault and battery upon Policeman Austin. On the 12th of the month the officer arrested the prisoner at Twenty-third and Wood streets for corner lounging and insulting ladies, and on the way to the station-house he struck the officer.

Robert Fulton, colored, was convicted of assault and battery upon a colored woman. The latter testified that she found the prisoner thirsty and hungry, and she took him in and gave him to eat and to drink, and after that he accused her of stealing money from him, and when she denied the charge he beat her. The prisoner pleaded drunkenness.

Abraham Travers, colored, was convicted of assault and battery upon another colored man. As the latter was fastening up his house on the night of the 12th, the prisoner, who was upon bad terms with him, walked up and cut him on the neck with a razor.

John Duffy, a boy, was convicted of riot in creating a disturbance and threatening to tear down a house at Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets, and to kill the occupant, an old man. It was said that he was one of a set of bad boys who infest that neighborhood, who frequently make difficulties there.

OBITUARY.

Henry Placide, Comedian.

Henry Placide, comedian, died at Babylon, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Charleston, S. C., September 8, 1799. His father and mother were both performers, the former the manager of a company of actors who traveled through the South, giving dramatic entertainments. The earliest authentic record of Mr. Placide's appearance on the stage exists in a play-bill (now hanging in the parlor of the deceased actor) of the Charleston company, dated Friday evening, October 14, 1808, in which Master H. Placide appears in two pieces, viz., as "David" in the *Blind Bargain*, and as "Florio di Rosalvi" in the *Hunter of the Alps*. He was then only nine years old. His second appearance in New York was as "Zekiel Homespun" in the *Heir-at-Law*, and as "Dr. Dubloncœur" in the afterpiece of the *Budget of Blunders*, at the old Park Theatre, in 1823. From this time until 1843, a period of twenty years, he was the constant favorite of the New York public.

This period may be called the brightest days of the "Old Park." The far-famed stock company was in its perfection. An unfortunate event in the beginning of the following year cast a gloom over the theatrical world, from which it has never entirely recovered. This was the sailing of the ill-fated steamer President, on which poor Power embarked, and upon which Placide had intended to make his second trip to England. The President sailed from New York on the 10th of March, and was never more heard of. The circumstances that led Placide to give up his trip by this steamer appear so curious that they are worth relating. He was not going out to fulfil an immediate engagement, but, on the contrary, he might remain idle in London for some months before there would be an opportunity for him to appear in his favorite parts with Power. But among the passengers on the vessel were to be many particular friends, as well as Power, and he hoped to make the voyage in their company. I had made all my arrangements to go, said he, when Forrest came to my room and persuaded me not to go. He thoroughly hated England and Englishmen, and among the latter reckoned Power. "Why go out of America, where you are appreciated, to a country where you will not be—where you will not even have a fair chance? As an American, the critics will show you no mercy," etc., etc. I told him I might as well go there as stay here; I had given up my engagement at the Park, and could employ my leisure time in Europe very pleasantly in looking at the curiosities of the Old World. "Yes," replied, "and spend all your money before you get an engagement! Why not make some money here before you go—if you must go?" To which I replied that I had no prospect of playing here—times were dull—no theatrical prospect before me. To this he said that he was just from Richmond, where he had had a very successful engagement. "They will be glad to have you there, I know," he continued, "and if you will say the word, I will write to the manager at once, and no doubt he will make flattering terms with you." Seeing I hesitated, he said, "Come, I will write a letter to him myself;" and without more words he sat down, wrote the letter, and carried it off with him. In a few days he brought me a very polite answer from the manager, asking terms, etc., and as I had secretly determined to go to England in the President, come what would, and wished to cut short Forrest's friendly importunities, I named terms far beyond anything I had ever received or expected to receive. Forrest was not surprised at it, although my modest price was "half the house," and advised me to sit down at once and write the manager to that effect. I tried to put off the writing, but it was of no use. Forrest insisted that I should do it at once, and for fear that I should not mail the letter after I had written it actually carried it himself to the New York Post Office, then in the little Rotunda in the Park. The letter went, the answer came back, and my terms were accepted! So the steamer sailed without me.

Placide played a star engagement in London, where he was subject to some few not unfriendly criticisms, as Forrest had predicted, and even the comparisons made to his disadvantage were with giants of the stage; his "Sir Peter" was compared with that of Farren, and his "Touchstone" with that of Fawcett. On his return to New York, Placide reappeared at the Park in September, and continued to play there until 1843. He there terminated a long career of unequalled popularity at this time-honored edifice, and retired for a time to his quiet country residence at Babylon, L. I. Since then he has played in the various cities of the Union, his last engagement being at the Winter Garden in 1865, where he played "Coporal Cartouche" with undiminished spirit in his 66th year.

AROUND THE WORLD.

How to Describe a Circle of Twenty-four Thousand Miles, and the Time it Takes to Do It.

The Erie Railway Company issues a circular, enclosing a statement of routes, time, and distances embraced in making a modern circuit of the globe. The circular says that "in all probability the time is not distant when we shall see advertised in our journals and on our thoroughfares the novel announcement, 'Through Tickets for Passage Around the World sold here: baggage checked to Pong Kong, Calcutta, or Bombay; only two changes to Shanghai.'"

The statement of routes, times, and distances referred to takes the shape of a ticket a yard long, across the face of which is the painful joke, "Good for one lesson in modern geography, but *not* good for passage."

We start from New York to do the circle and we do it, in our imagination, in this fashion:—

To Buffalo or Cleveland, 423 or 635 miles by the Erie, in seventeen or twenty-four hours.

Thence to Chicago, 538 or 355 miles, in twenty-one or fourteen hours.

Thence to Omaha, 490 miles, in twenty-three hours.

Thence to San Francisco, 1950 miles, in ninety-three hours.

Thence to Yokohama, 4714 miles, in twenty-one days.

Thence to Hong Kong, 1670 miles, in six days.

Thence to Calcutta, 3500 miles, in fourteen days.

Thence to Bombay, 1219 miles, in two days.

Thence to Cairo, 3600 miles, in twelve days.

Thence to Alexandria, 100 miles, in five hours.

Thence to Marseilles, 1800 miles, in six days.

Thence to Havre, *via* Paris and Rouen, 575 miles, in thirty hours.

Thence to New York—home again—3150 miles, in nine days.

Thus swinging round the circle, 23,739 miles, in seventy-seven days and twenty-one hours, steady travel!

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINGRID,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHIA

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfmlm JAMES M. LEDDY.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story Residence, No. 1206 ARCH Street. Apply to WILLIAM ROSFELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT street. 1 24 3t*

DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 stuw

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

NATATORIUM HALL, BROAD STREET, below Walnut street, TUESDAY EVENING, January 25, 1870. At the request of numerous friends B. F. DUANE, Jr., T. E. will repeat his NINETY MINUTES in KWEER KOMPANY; or, Song and Chit-Chat, with Sketches of X-Centrick Karacter! Admission Kards, Fifty Cents; Children, half price, which kan be procured at the door. Door un-klosed at 7. Kommence at 8. 1 24 2t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Amendments to the Virginia Bill Accepted by the House Committee—Fight for the Leadership Between Butler and Farnsworth—The President Does not Like the Amendments, but will not Veto the Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning and took up the Senate amendments for the admission of Virginia. After some discussion between General Butler and the Democratic members of the committee, the Senate amendments were agreed to.

It is expected there will be a contest between Butler and Farnsworth when the bill comes up as to who shall have charge of it. Butler claims that, as he is chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, the bill should be in his charge, while Farnsworth, who managed the bill when it passed the House, contends that he should have charge of it and all amendments.

Butler wants to get time to attack Bingham, and Farnsworth is anxious to cut off all debate so as to concur in the Senate amendments. The Virginia conservatives are trying to get the President to promise to veto the bill, but he told them to-day that while he did not like the Senate amendments, he would sign the bill if it passed the House, so as to get done with the subject.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Washburn succeeded to-day in getting his postal telegraph bill referred to a special committee of seven. He could not trust the Postal Committee, to which the bill would naturally go, as he believes them to be in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of his colleague, Lot M. Morrill, elected by the Legislature of Maine for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Fessenden, the vacancy having been previously filled by the appointment of the Governor. The credentials being read, the usual oath of office was administered to Mr. Morrill by the Chair.

Mr. Stewart said he desired to make a personal explanation in order to correct a statement by Mr. Sumner in the discussion between that Senator and Mr. Trumbull, on Friday last.

Mr. Sumner said if the request was granted he would ask to reply at once, at length, and would go into the whole history of the question upon which remarks would be made requiring at least an hour of time.

The order of business being called for, the request of Mr. Stewart was not granted.

Mr. Fenton (N. Y.) presented the memorial of citizens of Western New York in relation to certain manufacturing interests, embracing the productions of saw mills, etc., in that section of New York and along the Northern border, praying Congress to remove the present duty of 20 per cent. upon timber brought in from Canada, which enters into their productions, and that the tax now resting on this class coming from there shall not be removed.

Also, petitions praying for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Scott (Pa.) presented a petition for pensions to soldiers of 1812, and urged definite action for their relief.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Board of Trade of Buffalo against the continuance or renewal of the income tax.

Mr. Cameron presented petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that through the commendable zeal of the Postmaster-General the reform was now generally asked for by the people of Pennsylvania. He gave notice that, in connection with this reform, he would oppose the appropriation of money for postage stamps for members.

Also, from manufacturers of Pennsylvania for the removal of the import duty on the nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda.

Also, a petition from a large number of ladies for the recognition in the national Constitution of the authority of Almighty God.

House.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Kellogg, resuming a land grant for a railroad from the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, via Little Rock to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Arkansas, and regranting it to other parties engaging to build the road.

By Mr. Ferris, in relation to additional bounties. Also, limiting appointment of certain officers.

By Mr. Myers, fixing the compensation of letter carriers at $1200 in all cities where the free delivery system is in operation.

By Mr. Peters, to increase the salary of the United States Minister to China.

Also, to repeal the act of January 22, 1867, providing for an additional session of Congress.

Also, for the improvement of the Penobscot river in Maine.

By Mr. Hale, for the improvement of the Union and Narragogus rivers in Maine.

By Mr. Poland, fixing the salary of postal clerks on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Dawes, to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

By Mr. Dixon, concerning the liability of ship owners, maritime liens, salvage, and the jurisdiction of courts in admiralty.

By Mr. Cessna, to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and defining the jurisdiction of United States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. Whittemore, authorizing the conveyance of certain Government property in the county of Beaufort, South Carolina. Also, as to the bounty to colored soldiers.

By Mr. Bingham, to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments.

By Mr. Welker, to authorize the building of a railroad from Washington city to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Mungen, granting 160 acres of land to soldiers, etc., who served in the late war.

By Mr. Cook, to authorize the building of a military and postal railway from Chicago to San Diego, California.

By Mr. Marshall, to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in United States courts.

By Mr. Hawley, to adjust the payment of pensions on a gold basis.

By Mr. Hay, providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Cotton dull but firm at 25c. Flour—the market favors buyers. Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@5 75; do. family, $6 25@6 75. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, $1 20@1 45. Corn firm; white, 98c.@$1 02; yellow, 95c. Oats steady at 58@55c. Mess Pork quiet at $29 50@30. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 16½@16¾c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16@17½c. Whisky active at $1 07.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Arthur in Washington—He Calls upon the President and Visits the Senate—Terrible Casualty at St. Joseph, Missouri—A New Route from England to Australia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fractional Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Sherman to-day called up the bill to redeem three per cent. certificates and issue forty-five millions of currency. In the course of his speech he read a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, showing that no State north of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri received any of this new currency, except about one hundred thousand to Wisconsin. Twenty-five millions must go to the extreme south on account of the population, and the remaining twenty-five millions through the South to the above named States, on the basis of resources. The Comptroller will construe the bill so as not to give any to the Pacific States.

Prince Arthur's Visit to the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—This being the day designated for the visit of Prince Arthur to President Grant, Secretary Fish went to the Executive Mansion about noon, for the purpose of awaiting his coming, and to perform his part of the usual ceremony on State occasions.

About a hundred persons of both sexes were gathered on the steps of the mansion, and several policemen were in attendance.

At noon the carriages of the visiting party were driven to the portico, when the Prince, in company with Minister Thornton, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard, and Ensign Fitzroy, of the Prince's suite, alighted and entered the vestibule, both doors having been thrown open for them. Thence they were escorted to the Blue Room, where they were met by Secretary Fish, and Generals Dent, Porter, Babcock, and Badeau, and Colonel R. M. Douglas, of the President's staff. The Secretary then excused himself, and going to the President's private office, informed the latter that the Prince awaited his coming, and the Secretary entered the Blue Room, where the presentation took place.

There were no speeches, but merely the exchange of words in pleasant conversation, the Prince expressing himself thus far pleased with his visit, and the President expressing the hope that it would continue to be agreeable.

The party were invited by the President into the Red Room, where the Prince and his companions were presented to Mrs. Grant and to Mr. Dent, the lady's father.

Mrs. Grant and the Prince occupied the greater part of the time in conversation, the Prince in the meantime standing with his hat in his hand. The visit was of only twenty minutes' duration. The President bowed farewell to the party at the inner door of the vestibule, and Secretary Fish and Generals Dent, Porter, Badeau, and Babcock, and Colonel Douglas accompanied them to the outer door, where servants helped the Prince to put on his overcoat, and the visitors returned to their carriages.

The Duty on Steel.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day raised the duty on manufactured steel to 3½. There is a disposition to make a general increase of the duty on manufactured steel and iron.

The Prince at the Capitol.

Prince Arthur, attended by Minister Thornton and some of his suite, appeared in the Senate diplomatic gallery and remained some time, while Mr. Howe was speaking on the Currency bill.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—John C. Stearns, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Vermont; Philip K. Gleed, Assessor for the Third district of Vermont; William S. Southworth, Assessor for the First district of Vermont; Rollin J. Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Vermont; Jeremiah D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Moneys at Visalia, California; Edward W. Willett, Register of the Land Office at Visalia, California; John N. Gott, Receiver at Booneville, Missouri; and Harney Carpenter, Postmaster at Hamilton, Nevada.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill for the relief of the poor of the City of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendments, and asked immediate consideration of the bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels-of-war and steam machinery. The bill refers the claims to the Court of Claims, except the claims of certain contractors named therein.

The bill was read, and in answer to Mr. Thurman (Mr. Drake) explained that the object of the bill was to afford an opportunity for the proof of claims upon the basis of the act of March 2, 1867, providing for their investigation. The bill was finally laid over for the present.

Mr. Casserly offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the division for sale of the public lands in California into various classes, such as timber, agricultural, etc.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, by what authority, if any, General Terry has organized and convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and their right to hold seats in that body, and for the purpose of facilitating such inquiries the President of the United States and the Secretary of War be and they are hereby requested to communicate to the Senate all orders which they have issued, and the correspondence with General Terry, as the Governor of Georgia, and generally, all the information they may have in reference to the action of such military commission.

Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over.

Mr. Wilson offered for reference a resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, which was read.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

By Mr. Boyd, to amend the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

By Mr. Conger, for the survey of Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, Michigan.

By Mr. McCrary, to equalize bounties; also, concerning the financial policy of the United States.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), to establish postal telegraph lines. He moved to refer it to a special committee of seven.

Mr. Farnsworth called for a division, and remarked that the matter was already before a standing committee—the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Ferry moved to refer the bill to the Post Office Committee. Negatived—69 to 76.

The bill was then referred, without a division, to a select committee of seven.

By Mr. Sargent, to amend the act for a railroad from Stockton to Copperopolis, California.

By Mr. McGrew, allowing citizens of West Virginia to present claims for quartermasters' stores, etc., to the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Chaves (New Mexico), to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission as a State.

Also, for an assay office in New Mexico.

Also, defining the northern boundaries of New Mexico.

By Mr. Garfield (Wash. Ter.), for a custom house at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, and for a wharf at Olympia, and for the protection of *bona fide* purchasers of school lands in Washington Territory.

By Mr. Bradford (Colorado), for a wagon road in Colorado.

By Mr. Spink (Dakota), granting agricultural school lands to the several Territories.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution declaring that from the nature of its duties the Committee on Elections was a judicial body, and that in deciding contested election cases the members thereof should act according to all the rules of law, without partiality or prejudice, as if under a special oath in each case.

FROM EUROPE.

New Route from England to Australia.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A project has been introduced here looking to the establishment of steam and railroad connections between Australia, New Zealand, etc., to London, by way of San Francisco, Portland, and Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought that the route may be accomplished through these points in about forty days.

Montpensier Elected Deputy.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Duke of Montpensier has been elected Deputy to the Cortes from Oviedo.

Papal Infallibility.

MUNICH, Jan. 24.—The Augsburg *Gazette* of Saturday prints the protest of Cardinal Rauscher against Papal Infallibility, which will shortly be presented to the Pope.

Panic in a Church and Great Loss of Life.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—2 P. M.—A panic occurred last night in St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel at Liverpool, in which fifteen persons were killed.

Rioting at Sheffield.

A colliery riot has broken out at Thorncliffe, Sheffield, and promises to continue, with serious results.

Extraordinary Meeting of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 24—2 P. M.—Gladstone has officially announced that a meeting of Parliament will be held on the 8th of February, at which important matters will be submitted to the House at an early date.

The Evangelical Alliance.

It is anticipated that 500 European clergy will attend the Evangelical Alliance to be held at New York on September 5.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 103¼; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—4:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant. Uplands 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales. Lard active at 72s.; turpentine, 28s. 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 24—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed quiet; linseed oil, £29 6s.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Minnesota, from New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Dr. Helmbold Robbed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The residence of Dr. H. T. Helmbold was entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening last, while the family were at dinner, and jewelry valued at about two thousand dollars was carried off.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A fire at No. 52 Leonard street, to-day, destroyed property valued at $60,000, which is fully insured. The chief losers are Sterns & Wells, James Halsey, and H. W. Steers.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The indications in the street this morning are that there will be an active time. Drew, Vanderbilt, and other financial giants having buckled on their armor for an old-time fight. Drew, it is said, is short on Northwestern preferred, while Vanderbilt has been buying it since September. The stock is now quoted at 90¾@91, and is active. Other stocks are active and strong. The express companies, it is said, have formed a compact, by which the Adams comes into a portion of the Chicago trade, hitherto controlled by the American. The negotiations and their result are kept secret by the companies. Money is easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold opened at 121, fell to 120¾, and is now 121¼. Governments steady at a general advance of ⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Cotton steady at 25¾ cents for middling uplands; sales of 600 bales. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10 cents. Sales 7000 bbls. State at $4 70@6; Western at $4 60@6 40; Southern at $5 50@9 75. Wheat firm; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 23; No 2 at $1 20; winter red at $1 30@1 33, dull; sales of 21,000 bushels Southern yellow at 102¾@103 for new. Oats dull, with sales of 16,000 bushels; State, 62@63c.; Western, 58@60c. Provisions quiet. Lard, 16¾@17 for steam-rendered. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 24.—A fire early yesterday morning destroyed five mercantile buildings.

William Fowler's brother-in-law, who was sleeping in one of the stores, was burned to death. The firemen tried to secure his remains, when a wall fell, burying several. There were three killed and five badly injured.

Extensive Burglaries.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The North Division of the city was visited on Saturday night by a bold band of burglars and foot pads, who knocked down several citizens with slung shots, robbed them in the street, and entered a number of houses. Another attempted to enter a residence on Wabash avenue, but being discovered were fired on by the inmates and fled.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Absconding Postmaster.

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—J. H. Hasty, Postmaster and trader at Waterboro, absconded after obtaining several thousand dollars by forging the names of substantial citizens. He is believed to have fled to Canada.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh R 6s, '93, 88 | 100 sh Read R..b30, 47-56
$1000 W Jer R 6s, '96, 89 | 600 do.....ls, 47-44
$2000 Leh V n bds.. | 100 do..... 47⅝
Cp.... 93⅛ | 600 do....s60wn, 47-44
$5000 Sch N 6s '82.. | 200 do.....b10, 47⅝
s5wn.... 53 | 400 do.....ls, 47⅝
$2000 Leh Cnl 1s an | 100 do.....b30, 47-56
p5wn.... 76 | 100 do..s60wn, 47-44
50 sh Leh Val...ls, 24⅝ | 200 do.....ls, 47⅝
70 sh Penna R.... 55⅝ |